

# THE INLAND PRINTER

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## THE INFLUENCE OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS UPON LITERATURE.

BY COL. JOHN W. CLAMPITT.

LITERATURE, like every other mental product, is qualified by the history of the times to which it belongs. The great social eras of a nation's history have always been found to correspond with the great intellectual eras of her growth; and every discovery in the arts and sciences that aids in the development of intellectual growth forms an era in the history of mankind. From the Druid Oaks of England to the Norman conquest — from the battle of Hastings to the Reformation, and from that time to the illumination of the nineteenth century, are the grand divisions of English history and literature, in which are to be found the distinct progressive eras of her intellectual development. It is held as a broad maxim that the literature of a nation shapes its history, and we know that history has been transformed within a hundred years in Germany and France by the study of their literatures. The discovery of the art of printing forms the grandest era in the development of the world's literature. Although we have proofs that the principles upon which the system was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations, in the various symbolical figures and hieroglyphic characters found stamped upon entire and undecayed brick in the famed city and tower of Babylon, yet the art of printing is of comparatively modern origin. Only about four hundred years have elapsed since the first book was issued from the press — since Gutenberg's rare old bible was printed from metal types — since the Dutch at Haarlem preserved with reverential pride specimens of early printing by Laurence Coster, and Mayence and Strasburg vied with Haarlem before the art was extended to Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan, Paris, Tours and other continental cities, and before William Caxton in 1471 introduced the art in England and set up the old screw press within the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. And notwithstanding the jealousies of governments, the broils of civil war and acts of parliament subsequent to the Restoration retarding its

progress, its marvelous work went on, developing the literature and shaping the history of an empire whose chief boast today is that from the reign of Elizabeth has sprung a realm so world-wide that the drum beat of its morning reveille follows the sun in its course. Previous to the advent of the printing press the thoughts of men were preserved in manuscripts. The ancient manuscripts were inscribed on papyrus or parchment, and were in sheets or rolled. A race of professional transcribers sprung from the slaves of Greece and Rome, who formed as early as the fifth century a guild and were governed by laws and rules. The Egyptian papyri were written in black and red with ornamentations of gold and other colors, together with pictorial illustrations, and the Arabic, Persian and Syriac manuscripts were often written in gold, illuminated, and with arabesque designs. The plan of introducing pictorial art into the making of manuscripts began at an early period. It is true that it is not found among oriental manuscript, for the reason that the Koran forbade the drawing or other representation of the human figure. There is a manuscript extant in which such figures are used for illustration which dates back to the fourth century. Pliny informs us that Varro, who lived at Rome in the first century B. C., and was a friend of Cæsar, was directed by the emperor to form a public library, and that he wrote a work of biography which he illustrated with many hundred portraits. A copy of Homer's Iliad in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, very ancient, is adorned with miniatures, and a fourth century Virgil in the library of the Vatican is filled with decorative miniatures. The Swedish University of Upsala possesses a splendid specimen known as *Argenteus Codex*, which is written in letters of silver with initials of gold, on violet-colored vellum. Among the illuminated volumes of great interest is a copy of the Gospels, called the *Book of Kells*, of the seventh century, in the library of Trinity College at Dublin. A change of style in illumination occurred in the tenth century, consisting in the introduction of foliage. In the succeeding century the style became more developed. In the twelfth century the work produced was the most magnificent

of any previous age. By the next century the tendency was toward naturalism, and men's minds were turned to a study of living forms with a wonderful advance in the character of the work. The fifteenth century was noted for the glory of its floral decorations, and the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the beauty of the engraver's art. In the age of Louis XIV a race of portrait engravers arose who carried their work to almost perfection, but it was in the middle and latter portion of the last century that engraving reached its highest excellence. The works of William Hogarth of London became of world-wide celebrity.

To the present age, however, belong the highest achievements and grandest developments in the illustration of books and other publications. If the application of the discoveries in the arts and sciences aids in the development of intellectual growth, it is equally true that every means of disseminating knowledge and making clear to the mind the interested points of information is of the highest importance to the lovers of literature. Illustrated publications are a remarkable feature of the literature of the present time. The employment of illustrations or pictorial sketches to render books, magazines and newspaper editions more attractive and intelligible has been vastly promoted by the many inventions of more recent date, superseding the slow and laborious manual operations by means of machinery and other appliances. In the wide range of literature presented for our delectation, in the provinces of religion, art, philosophy, the state, family and the industries, we seek that which is made clear to our perception, and they impress themselves upon our intellect and upon the race and people, even as a spring, rising from a height and flowing downward spreads its streams in diverse ways. We seek that which appeals instantly to our hearts and minds through the clearness of its representation. In this consists the importance of literary works; they are instructive because they are beautiful, and their utility grows with their perfection. The more a book brings sentiments into life, the more it is a work of literature, for the proper office of literature is to make sentiments visible. If this can be better accomplished by the assistance of pictorial illustration, the more we regard the source of assistance. The more a book represents important sentiments, the higher is its plane of literature, for it is by a truthful representation of the sentiments involved that the writer rallies around him the sympathies of his age and race. This is why we gather from the pictorial illustrations in the writings of bygone ages the truthful sentiments of its literature, its philosophy, its poetry, its art or group of arts, its society and its moral conditions. Each hath its special germ in the wide field of human psychology; each hath its law, and it is by this law that it is raised. If we take the history of journalism we behold the wonderful advance along the highway of knowledge, keeping step to the lightning progress of the times. Contrast the prominent features of journalism—the accurate fullness of reports of matters of

public importance—and their clearness of presentation with that of the earlier part of the present century. When the news of the great battle of Waterloo, upon which hung the destiny of the principal nations of Europe, reached London, the *Times*, the greatest public exponent of the kingdom, told the story in half a column. Such a story today would occupy forty columns with its illustrations. Journalism compels the world to stand and testify on every conceivable topic, and its pictorial illustrations carve the sentiments into the duldest brain. The great progress in illustrated journalism during the past ten years has been due to increased excellence in art work and in the application of chromo-lithography. The first successful illustrated newspaper published in America was the *Illustrated News*, issued in 1853 by P. T. Barnum and Beach Brothers. The establishment of the New York *Daily Graphic* and its successful publication since 1873 evidenced the possibility of applying the principle of illustrated journalism to the necessities of a daily newspaper. The New York *World* was the first among the daily metropolitan journals to adopt the system, and so great and instantaneous was its success that all others were compelled to follow its example. Today there is not a paper in the United States of any importance that does not illustrate its columns with pictorial sketches. And the result in increased sale and circulation has shown the wisdom of the system. Franklin was enabled to produce 100 sheets of four small pages in an hour to be afterward slowly folded by hand. The modern press produces 20,000 sheets of sixteen pages in sixty minutes—beautifully embellished by the engraver's art, folded ready for delivery. It is quite probable that the daily newspaper circulation in the United States amounts to sixty millions, and there are published in the United States as many dailies and weekly issues as in all the world beside. The growth has been marvelous. In 1835, the whole number was but 1,258; in 1860 it had increased to 3,543, and in 1880 to nearly ten thousand and probably in 1890 to twelve or thirteen thousand, including trade journals, magazines and all other character of publications; and the aggregate issues of these prints for one year are about 3,000,000,000, sufficient in dollars to blot out the national debt in that space of time. This would average three papers or magazines each week to every family in the country. The supply, however, is not greater than the demand. We are notably a reading people. In boats, cars, stages, at rest or eating, at each period of the day, except while asleep or at work or in church, the American, from the shop-girl to the merchant prince and bank president, is engaged in reading. Such universal reading of newspapers and magazines cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the literary taste of the nation. These wonderful issues, falling like incessant snowflakes over every city, town and hamlet in our broad land, with their illuminations and pictorial sketches, portray every feature of our American life. A country that



admits into citizenship all people and all nations, must possess a varied literature. Amid the restless waves of action the troubled sea possesses a momentary calm, in the snatched hours of reading. It is the rest to mind and body that, like the receding wave, gathers new force and strength for the great battle that goes forever on, in the unceasing struggle for wealth and fame for some, and for others only the maintenance of life. And this vast increase in the literature of the land is due in the main to the system of pictorial illustrations hitherto described.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR.

BY JOHN CHAMBERS.

THE idea that has taken hold of the typographical union to increase its membership is a worthy one, but the method of accomplishing this object—that of recruiting from the ranks of country boys, and all others whose competency is rather dubious, but who barely pass muster—is unworthy in the extreme. The merchant who sells an inferior article and advertises it to be first-class is soon shunned by his customers, who seek a dealer in whom they can place confidence. So it is with the typographical union. It is absolutely necessary to their success that they offer to the employer a class of workmen who will not be found wanting in any of the qualities that is claimed for them. One of the strongest arguments used against the typographical union is that they place upon the market many inferior workmen, and demand for them the same rate of wages that is paid the most skilled mechanics. True it is that a minimum and not a maximum rate of wages is established. This minimum rate is supposed to be a fair remuneration for the poorest union workman, but there are at present a host of men within our ranks who do not come up to the standard of competency. This is unjust to the employer, and detrimental to the welfare of the union. Looking at the matter in this light, how can so many unionists propose to further cheat the purchaser of labor in organizing incompetents by the wholesale? How can they have the courage to ask an employer to make his printery a "card" shop, when they will be obliged to offer in return so many men who are not fully competent to hold the positions to be filled? It is all very well and advisable to instruct non-unionists and apprentices in the principles of unionism, but decidedly wrong to admit an incompetent and demand for him what he is not really worth. If inferior workmen must be admitted to fortify the union, there should be a scale of prices adopted that would conform to their abilities.

There is a wide field of missionary work in converting the army of good printers yet outside the pale of the union, many of whom know but little of the principles of organized labor, yet who, if properly approached, would no doubt take a lively interest in the cause and do all that lies in their power to elevate and strengthen the typographical union.

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#### THE FACE AND STANDARD OF TYPE.

BY P. L. A. GARIST.

IN the *Typographical Journal* there appeared lately an article by Alex. Spencer, on "The Face and Standard of Type." This article advises, besides a standard of width, one of body, and one of the depth of face—the last I take as meaning the distance from the top ceriph of say the lower case "m" to the bottom ceriph of the same letter. A little farther on in his article he outlines his plan for measurement of the faces to decide if standard or not, and instead of measuring the face, decides to measure the space between the bottom ceriph of a lower case "m" in one line, and the top ceriph of a lower case "m" in the line next below. Why should he not measure the letter and leave the space alone? If the body is standard, there is no use of measuring the space. I have measured several faces of each of the nine sizes between pearl (5-point) and pica (12-point) and have figured out the exact bodies of each of the point-system bodies, reducing all for comparison to decimals.

		BODY.	FACE.	LENGTH OF A-Z.
Pearl	1	.0691 $\frac{2}{3}$	.035	17 ems.
	4	.031	.031	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Agate	1	.0760 $\frac{1}{8}$	.037	16 "
	2		.037	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	3		.035	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	5		.037	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	6		.037	15 "
Nonpareil	1	.083	.040	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	2		.041	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	3		.037	15 "
	5		.045	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
	6		.044	15 "
	7		.041	17 "
Minion	1	.0968 $\frac{1}{3}$	.045	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	2		.043	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	3		.040	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	5		.048	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	6		.051	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	7		.045	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brevier	1	.1006 $\frac{2}{3}$	.050	14 "
	2		.050	14 "
	3		.045	14 "
	4		.050	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	5		.055	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	6		.060	14 "
	7		.050	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Bourgeois	1	.1145	.054	13 "
	2		.050	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	3		.050	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	4		.052	13 "
	5		.054	13 "
Long primer	1	.1383 $\frac{1}{3}$	.057	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	2		.054	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	3		.054	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	4		.058	13 "
Small pica	2	.1521 $\frac{2}{3}$	.057	12 "
	3		.057	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	4		.065	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Pica	2	.166	.068	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	4		.075	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Taking face No. 1 in the sizes pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois and long primer, and

No. 2 in the sizes small pica and pica as standard for both width of alphabet and depth of face, we can readily see just which ones are above and which below standard.

Referring again to Mr. Spencer's article, we copy the portion pertaining to standard space between lines, which is as follows:

#### STANDARD OF SPACE BETWEEN LINES.

The letters a, c, e, m, n, o, r, s, u, v, w, x, z, shall line accurately above and below, and the space between two solid lines of these letters shall be as follows: Pica, four sixtieths (4-60ths) of an inch; small pica, three forty-ninths (3-49ths); long primer, four sixty-fifths (4-65ths); bourgeois, three sixtieths (3-60ths); brevier, two forty-fifths (2-45ths); minion, three seventy-sevenths (3-77ths); nonpareil, two sixtieths (2-60ths); agate, two sixty-fifths (2-65ths); pearl, one forty-fifth (1-45th); diamond, one-sixtieth (1-60th).

Reducing the above fractions to thousandths of an inch and subtracting from the body of each, we have the proposed depth of face, as follows:

	BETWEEN LINES.	FACE.
Pearl .....	$\frac{1}{45} = .0222\frac{2}{9}$	.0469 $\frac{4}{9}$
Agate .....	$\frac{2}{65} = .0308$	.0452 $\frac{5}{6}$
Nonpareil.....	$\frac{2}{60} = .0333\frac{1}{3}$	.0496 $\frac{2}{3}$
Minion .....	$\frac{3}{77} = .0389\frac{1}{7}$	.0578 $\frac{5}{6}$
Brevier.....	$\frac{2}{45} = .0444\frac{1}{3}$	.0562 $\frac{1}{3}$
Bourgeois .....	$\frac{3}{60} = .05$	.0645
Long primer .....	$\frac{4}{65} = .0615\frac{1}{5}$	.0767 $\frac{5}{6}$
Small pica.....	$\frac{3}{49} = .0611\frac{1}{7}$	.0910 $\frac{5}{12}$
Pica.....	$\frac{4}{60} = .068\frac{2}{3}$	.097 $\frac{1}{3}$

By comparing with the first table it will be seen that not one of the faces measured would be up to Mr. Spencer's standard. No face could be cut in correct proportion and come within the specified body, should the second table be used as a standard.

A glance at the second table shows that Mr. Spencer has specified that his pearl face shall be larger than his agate, and his minion larger than his brevier.

The idea is a good one if it can be brought down to a standard more nearly correct as regards faces now in use.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

HAS the time arrived when it is absolutely necessary to completely reorganize the International Typographical Union, in order to make it as effective now, in the face of the rapidly changing conditions under which printers labor, as it formerly was? The introduction to the last convention of an elaborate plan for the reorganization of the body, together with the fact that a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the advisability or necessity of taking steps in this direction, would indicate in themselves the existence of a widespread belief among the representative printers of America that the organization of the International Union as at present constituted is far from being as effective and satisfactory as it should be. Nor are these circumstances attendant

upon the last convention necessary to prove that there is, and has been for years, a widespread lack of confidence prevailing among the thoughtful members of the fraternity as to the efficiency of the laws upon which our highest legislative body rests.

No annual convention has met in recent years but what has been called upon to devote much of its time to the consideration of a multitude of amendments of various kinds, many of them intended either to remove objectionable features or remedy discrepancies in the organic law, and all considered with a view to strengthening the central organization. In the opinion of many the constitution, in its scope and character, has failed to meet the requirements of the case as presented by the rapid growth and development of the printing business and of the country at large.

Many efforts have been made in former years to give the International Union a new and improved constitution, which efforts have not been successful but to a limited extent.

The last attempt at a complete reorganization was made at the Kansas City convention, where, after much deliberation and discussion, a new constitution was finally submitted for adoption or rejection to a popular vote of the members of the local unions.

The principal features of this constitution were the adoption of measures looking to the more thorough organization of the printers of the country, the transfer of the payment of the burial fund and other matters of a benevolent character from the local to the International Union, and other features calculated to make the central organization more effective and the benefits of unionism more general than was the case under the old system. How far this constitution would have served the desired purpose will never be known, for, unfortunately, when the question was submitted to the local unions it was with instructions to vote on each article and section separately, instead of for or against the whole measure as a united work.

When the members of the local unions came to vote on the propositions, they with singular unanimity and as though actuated by previous understanding, voted to reject every measure intended to increase the revenue of the International Union by means of any increase in the members' dues. In like manner, all propositions that could have been safely adopted without the risk of any increased cost were readily agreed to.

Of course no document of this kind could sustain the eliminating process that was in this case carried out at the polls, necessarily without any attempt or opportunity to bring the remaining portions into harmony with each other, and prove of any practical utility in the end. The result was what might have been expected, the adoption of a hybrid constitution, giving the least satisfaction to those more nearly concerned in its enforcement. One thing we must learn to disabuse ourselves of, and that is the notion that we can secure a system of organization embracing all the



modern features in connection with the old-fashioned estimate of a liberal amount of dues.

Under the title of a "Proposed Scheme for Reorganization," Mr. John R. O'Donnell, of New York, submitted the draft of a constitution for the consideration of the members of the last convention (pages 143 to 151, printed proceedings of Boston convention) that deserves special attention at the present time. This plan contemplates the division of labor and responsibility by the creation of an intermediate body between the local and International unions, known as the District Union. The present efforts that are being made lie in the direction of the foundation of state unions, which is not near so feasible a plan as that proposed by Mr. O'Donnell. There are some states that have not as yet possessed a typographical union, while there are others that will not have a sufficient number for many years to make a state union in any way interesting or profitable. In fact, the entire number of unions, if equally divided among the several states, would not amount to more than four or five for each one. The district union scheme is an elastic one, is easily subjected to whatever modifications time may make necessary or experience suggest.

In the matter of representation Mr. O'Donnell's plan embodies provisions that the International Union will be bound to adopt in the near future, whether a complete reorganization is effected or not. Section 1 of Article IV of the proposed constitution, in dealing with the matter of representation, says:

The federal union shall be composed of delegates from local unions, according to the following apportionment: Unions with 500 members or less, one delegate; more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, two delegates; more than 1,000 and less than 2,000 members, three delegates; and 3,000 or any greater number of members, four delegates.

Section 2 of Article V stipulates the number of votes each union will have in convention in the following manner:

Each union shall be entitled to one vote absolutely, and to an additional vote for each 100 members and a majority fraction thereof in good standing at the date of the last fiscal report to the officers of the International Typographical Union. Where unions are represented by more than one delegate, the vote of the union concerned shall be equally divided among the delegates of such union present at the time the vote is taken, and each delegate shall be entitled to cast an equal part thereof.

These regulations are intended to remove the growing discontent among the members of some of the larger unions at the disproportion in the number of their members and the large amount of their per capita tax to the limited power they are accorded in the international convention, when compared with the smaller unions. Take the case of the New York union, for example. That union possesses about one-sixth of the membership of the International Union, and is paying about the same proportion of the revenue of that body; still they can be outvoted by the representatives of less than one-fiftieth of the total membership. As a matter of fair play, does it not look as if it were about time that some measure of justice was adopted in this respect?

As a matter of economy, the new plan provides for annual sessions of the district unions and triennial sessions of the international body, which, under the circumstances, might be quite frequent enough, although to prevent mistakes it might be well to allow of some abridgment of this time in the earlier stages of the new organization.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PICKS AT FLAWS IN TYPEFOUNDING.

BY A. R. WHITING.

WILL typefounders, electrotypers and those who are making articles of utility for the printer listen awhile to my tale? It may not be decidedly "a tale of woe," but I trust some of the ideas advanced may be made of practical use for the benefit of printers. I am an admirer of the point system of interchangeable type bodies, and with many others of the craft think that an office fitted out with no type material except on that system would be the acme of perfection. Some apparently small things, in the everyday use of material, might be greatly improved. We cannot have too many.

There is certainly a disparity, according to my notion, in making old style figures to conform with the "old," old style type. Why not make them in position upon the body, as in other type, and not hanging or kerned figures. There are several points to be considered in this respect. One is, that the figures used with capitals alone seem out of place. As one printer said to me, "They look like lower case figures with a capital line." And they do not look well with lower case.

The figures 6 and 8 are up on the body of the letter, while 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 hang below, and when used in tabular work make awkward looking columns, not pleasing to the eye, the upper letters overhanging those below. The 1, 2 and 0 are smaller than the others and could be enlarged to conform with them.

One or two foundries have made display fonts with these changes, and I think they are right, as they look correct and neat. But we are speaking for body letter, and trust some of the founders may profit thereby, as we think printers would generally adopt them as soon as practicable.

The lightness of old style letter is a good feature, but if some of the old style must be retained to the figures the 1, 2 and 0 could remain the same. As we are in a progressive age why not keep to the calling and take one more step in advance of the old masters,—Give us an old style, but improve it still more, by "lining" the figures.

What reason there is for making the \*, †, ‡, §, || and \$ signs each of a different size, I do not understand. Nearly, if not all of the fonts I have ever seen are uniformly so. Why not equalize them, say to occupy the space of an en. Not a day passes but there are occasions for using some of them, and especially the \$ sign, and most are two spaces or a space and thin space in thickness. Particularly in figure work

is this annoying. Two pieces are required to be picked up where one should suffice, and it is not only a loss to the compositor, but also to his employer. A few fonts are made with the \$ on an en quad body, and they certainly give the greatest satisfaction. All the signs should be the same. The ¶ and ¶ I would also term of bastard size, neither generally being uniform with quads.

Why some borders are not made to picas or the point system is, in a sense, a mystery, and why some employing printers will buy them is marvelous. We will admit that one is sometimes compelled to purchase them in order to obtain just what is wanted. This should not be nowadays. We know of an office where two such were used extensively. One, a border of over 60 pieces, very beautiful and unique. It was often passed by because of its complicated and extremely difficult composition. If it had been made to picas and its multiples, its usefulness would not be overlooked. The other was often used while new, but as often condemned by the compositor. I have used a border of several sizes made on the point system, and find that it works well and handy.

A great many cuts and ornaments are made to odd sizes. The smaller ones especially should be on the point system. Stock cuts, etc., might easily be trimmed or the foundations enlarged to meet the point system.

Another thing is, regarding the nicks on type bodies. One often finds in a large office several kinds of the same size, with nick exactly in the same place. Those things might be avoided in body type by the purchaser; but in one office in which I was employed there were a modern and an old style with nicks the same, and they were constantly becoming mixed. When it comes to display type this cannot be remedied so easily, as type is often purchased from different foundries, and the nick when the type is received is found to be the same as on other fonts already had. This was very much the case in one office, as many as eight or ten fonts having the same nick, and became often "pied," because many kinds are similar, and some printers do not always look at the face of a letter when distributing, dropping the type intuitively, right or wrong. Could not the nicks be varied, even if scattered from the bottom to near the top of the letter, on body letter as well as display type? thus much facilitating matters, as one would then see at a glance at the nick whether he was putting type in the right case, and in setting up not as often have to stop and pick out letters of other fonts, especially job letter.

Do not imagine that I have always had "odd" material to work with, as such is hardly the case; I have worked something over twenty-five years among type in several offices, some, at least, ranking with the best, and only mention a few of the "woes" that printers have, and hope that some of the hints may be useful to the coming typefounder, as it would save time, money and patience, of which a printer needs an unlimited supply.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

TWO hundred dollars was the amount paid by a prominent firm of advertising agents for inserting the following paragraph on the front cover of *Printers' Ink*:

### "DE WORLD DO MOVE"

*"and successful business methods change also. The old-time business man appealed to a few people with many articles; the modern one is apt to find greater profit in selling a few specialties to many scattered people."*

They then go on to say:

### "NEWSPAPERS AND RAILROADS

*"make this possible,"*

and then add,

*"Business men who are otherwise very bright sometimes overlook this fact."*

Among this class are printers, not a few of them, but almost all printers, and if they could only study the above italics until they would act accordingly, they would make a great many times \$200 out of it.

Now this specialty idea, which was the subject of my last article, has one seeming objection to it. It is this: No one locality furnishes work enough in any one particular line to enable a printer to keep his facilities fully employed with that style of work alone. The solution of this apparent difficulty is hinted at in the sentence above, referring to "newspapers and railroads." More plainly, you must work up a *mail-order business*. You can then gather up work for yourself from all parts of the United States. I will consider this subject as briefly as possible under three headings—first, the opportunity for it; second, the method of handling it; and third, its advantages.

#### THE OPPORTUNITY.

There is a strange fascination to a majority of people in sending away for things. To a great many women no piece of cloth is equal to the genuine "imported," and many leave their own city to go to another fifty or one hundred miles away to purchase a silk dress or fall wrap, when, nine chances out of ten, they could have done as well or better at home. Nor is this tendency confined to the feminine half of humanity. Once in awhile you will find a clannish man who always "patronizes home institutions," but he is a rarity. Some merchants get wrathful over this tendency of people to take their money to other towns, and waste considerable good time blowing against the breeze. The better way would be to take advantage of this trait of human nature and cater to outside business themselves, and thus even up.

The opportunity, then, lies first in the fact that the mind of your distant prospective customer is almost sure to be predisposed in your favor; and second in the wonderful facilities at your command for reaching



him. Job printers' connection with advertising is so exclusively confined to circular work that they often forget the wonderful power of properly placed newspaper advertising. In working up a mail-order business the newspaper or trade paper "ad" is an absolutely necessary lever. To illustrate: Suppose you were selling a book for printers, a trade journal, like *THE INLAND PRINTER*, will enable you to place a small card or reading notice before 8,000 printers, at a cost of from \$5 to \$10. The postage alone on an equal number of circulars would be \$80, to say nothing of the enormous work and expense of getting them out. If you are advertising a salable article you might very reasonably expect fifty to one hundred inquiries from such an "ad" and twenty-five to fifty orders. Thus you will obtain one hundred possible future customers at a cost of \$5 say, or 5 cents apiece.

Can you hire a solicitor who could call and leave your card with 8,000 printers, interest 100 of them, and get an order from 25, at a total expense of \$5! Such are the possibilities, the opportunities presented to the man desirous of building up a mail-order business.

#### THE METHOD OF HANDLING IT.

Advertise just as liberally as you can afford. Study the result which your various "ads" produce. If advertising in different papers use a different street number in each. This will enable you to keep tabulated the results produced by each paper, and enable you to decide intelligently which "ads" you will continue, and which you will stop. Keep an alphabetically arranged list of all correspondents, inquirers and answerers of your newspaper "ads" and circularize them frequently. Whenever you get out some extra nice piece of work, look over your list and pick out all the parties likely to be interested and send them a sample with perhaps a personal letter. You will be surprised at the results. Answer all letters by return mail. I have heard this called the golden rule of correspondence. People appreciate it. They reason, and with justice, that their *orders* will receive the same prompt attention. In handling a mail-order business, nothing is so important as to have the confidence of your correspondent. To obtain this you should have a fixed scale of prices and *stick to them*. In handling a specialty this is not difficult and will save you hosts of misunderstandings and customers.

As a class, employing printers are too easily bluffed in the matter of prices. When a man writes you he can get for \$90.00 what you want \$125 for, write him that owing to the superior quality of your work—and this should be strictly true—you cannot accept the order at a less price than you named. Ninety-nine chances out of one hundred you will get the order just the same.

#### ITS ADVANTAGES.

A mail order business will stay by you. People have a way of sticking to a house they have once corresponded and dealt with. I cannot explain it, but I know by experience that it is true. I call to mind now

a firm in Chicago, not one of whom I have ever seen, to whom I have sent mail orders for eight years. Time after time traveling men from other houses have called upon me and solicited me to change, but without result. I know that when an order is sent to that firm, I will get a postal by return mail acknowledging its receipt, and stating when the goods will be shipped. If sent to a new firm it may not receive as careful attention, so I keep on buying of them.

A mail business wastes no time talking with people. A man's queries expressed in a letter can be satisfactorily answered by letter in five minutes or less with a stenographer, while an hour might be spent talking to him. You are not constantly annoyed by people running in to watch their jobs or telling you how to do them. You can get better prices for this class of business. It is usually quicker pay and much more agreeable than any other, and is far easier to get away from for a two weeks' vacation in the summer than an equal quantity of local business would be. Local customers are never satisfied unless they see the proprietor. Letters can be forwarded to you or answered by a competent stenographer, while you are taking in the sea-side breezes.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

#### SETTING OF FOUNTAIN ON CYLINDER PRESSES.

BY E. J. D.

WE are continually reading in the trade journals things of interest to our craft, such as the best way of making ready forms, either book, job or illustrations, and also of the best manner of mixing inks, the setting of rollers, etc., all of which are very good in their way, but it seems the writers of these articles aim all their information to benefit the journeyman; but they fail to enlighten the apprentice, and I may say a great many who are not apprentices, but are known as journeymen, who really are deficient in the knowledge which is just as essential to know as the things enumerated above, that is, which is the best and easiest way to set a fountain on a cylinder press, which, if properly understood, will save them considerable time and trouble.

As time is one of the most important factors with which an employer has to deal, in order to make it possible to gain a fair remuneration for the capital invested, it behooves him to see that his employes do not waste too much of it in their preliminary work in making ready forms, etc., and any pressman or learner who takes more time than is absolutely necessary, especially in the setting of the fountain, is not earning his share on the capital invested by his employer. I have very often in my experience seen pressmen tinkering with fountains, and the parts that should show up dark would be the reverse, and vice versa, etc., very often causing them a loss on paper that could have been averted had proffered advice been accepted. If such pressmen had been properly instructed in their days of apprenticeship, it would have saved them considerable in pocket and in reputation.

It is just as essential to know how to properly set a fountain as it is to make ready a form. The fountain of a printing press is likened to a well, or, as it may be better described, as a parallelogram. Its center is gauged to a true plane; if the knife is ground true it should sit close to the iron roller, which is supported on hangers at either end, and resting on a true level. When the press builder tests his fountain, after screwing all its parts properly in place, the first thing done is to procure a sufficient quantity of machinery oil to place in the fountain (as a substitute for printers' ink) close to the iron roller, and in that manner test its accuracy as to the flow. With machinery oil a more satisfactory test is secured than with ink as to whether the knife of the fountain does the duty correctly for which it is placed. The knives of all fountains should lie close and snug against the iron roller, and if they do not do so the sooner they are fixed so that they will, the better it will be both for the fountain and the pressman. If a pressman will put up with a fountain that will not work properly I have my opinion of him. A fountain that is out of order is like a ship at sea that will not obey its helm. You may tug and tug away and she will go the opposite direction from the course you wish her to follow; so is it with the fountain that will not obey the touch of the keys, all your screwing here and there will not make the ink flow out from the desired place.

The following is the way I was instructed to set a fountain, by a pressman who was a pressman in every sense of the word, and having followed his teachings I have found no difficulty in setting a fountain on any machine I have ever worked. Of course, the first thing necessary is to remove all accumulations of dirt, or filings, out of the fountain after being placed in your charge, either from the press builder, or after being washed by the feeder, and, having ascertained that the end pieces do not bind too tight on the iron roller (they should have a tension that, if necessary, will allow the roller to be moved around by hand, after loosening the screws from the knife blade, without much exertion) a sufficient quantity of the ink that is to be worked on the job in hand should then be placed in the fountain. The machinists' test, with oil, requires the thumb screws to be very tight on the knife. The oil flowing so much more freely than ink would do, the pressmen should slacken his keys from the knife the same tension all the way across the fountain, and finding that there is an even flow all along the iron roller he must govern the quantity by the kind of job on the press and proceed to set the fountain.

The center key being screwed up to the same tension as the end pieces, continue from it to the right; then commence at the center again and tighten the screws in succession to the left. Now run the finger across the iron roller and ascertain the effect which the first screwing has on the knife, and again tighten the keys

from left to right all the way across the fountain. Again run the finger across the iron roller to ascertain the effect of the last screwing, and if the tension is not sufficient go over it again from left to right. The fountains that are made of late years have a handle attached so that the pressman can have an assistant turn it when it requires to be set. The pressman may have to touch some few keys in order to give more ink or reduce the flow at certain parts. This manner of setting a fountain will give more satisfactory results in a smaller space of time than any other method I have ever heard of up to this time. The reason for it is this: the strain being on the knife at the ends, it is much sooner relieved by screwing the center key to correspond to the tension at the ends, as it has a tendency to make the same equal all the way across the knife. Now if the reverse order be followed, that is, commencing from one end and going all the way across, there being a certain spring of the knife in the center and the iron roller being tightened at both ends causes it to bulge at the same place, and the sooner this thing is obviated the better it is for the fountain and the easier it will be adjusted, and this is one of the prime reasons why it is much better to commence from the center key. The distance to be traveled over is much shorter in comparison, and the knife is not so liable to become buckled or snap from being too tight against the roller. I also find that pressmen using this way of setting the fountain are never bothered with one page being too dark and another too light; and the fountain can be cut to nothing in order to work a heading, without injuring the knife in the least, something not accomplished by any other method.

I think the fountains have a few keys more than they actually require and that they could be dispensed with to advantage and results attained much easier. In order to gain quick results it is necessary that the knife blade should not be too thick. If it is it will take a much longer time to obtain the required tension on the keys in order to get the required quantity of ink to flow. I have observed that some press builders make the knife of their fountains rounded at the blade, which is a poor way of doing and invariably causes the pressman unnecessary trouble to get his fountain in order. It gives the ink too much chance to flow between the intervals of keys or screws; whereas if the knife be ground fine, of course the pressman can cut his fountain much easier.

The Adams press has only three screws and is used mostly on bookwork, but jobwork can be done on it as well. Its fountain can be cut to nothing, even with that small number of screws, and therefore I cannot see the actual need of so many screws on the cylinder press, admitting, of course, the cylinder is used much more for miscellaneous printing than the Adams, and certain parts require more or less ink to flow in order to have the work in hand come up to the expectations of customers.

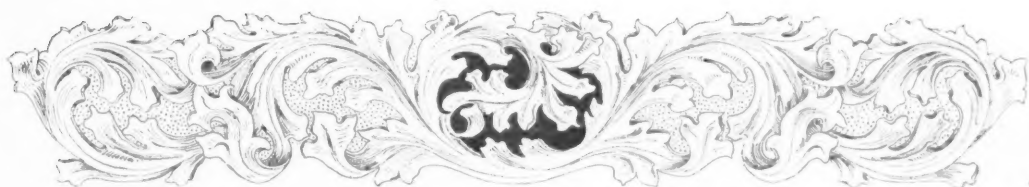




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No. 425. \$1.75. (FOR ONE COLOR)



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No. 4010. \$1.00

## About Printers



WISH I were a printer,  
I really do, indeed;  
It seems to me that Printers  
Get everything they need—  
[Except money.]



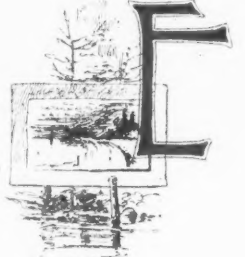
T ladies' fairs they're almost hugged  
By plenty girls who know  
That they will praise up everything  
The public have to show—  
[That's so.]

They get the largest and the best  
Of everything that grows,  
And get free into circuses,  
and other kinds of shows—  
[By paying an equivalent.]



4082. 75 cts.

And then get a blow-out free  
At every party feed,  
And the reason is because they write,  
And other people read.  
[That's what's the matter.]



4068. 75 cts.



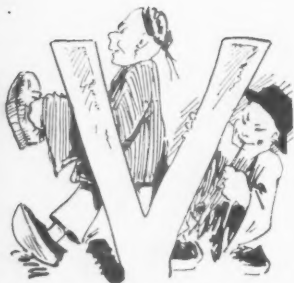
4068. 75 cts.



No. 4156. \$1.75

*The type used on this page is from Paper World, No. 18 Series, manufactured by Dickinson Type Foundry.*

## Type of Man



4146. 75 cts.

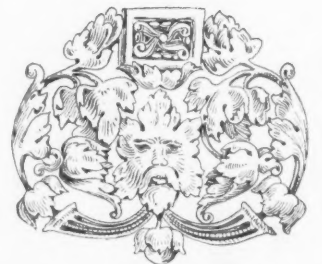


IVES there a man who is not pleased  
To see his honored name in print?  
How much more is his joy increased  
When praise is given without stint.

But then there comes a time of fear,  
When others will his story tell;  
His faults will then glare in Brevier,  
His virtues hide in Nonpareil.



4081. 75 cts.



4162. \$1.00



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**PROGRAMME**

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE**

*W. H. B. B. B. B. B.*

**FLOOR COMMITTEE**

*W. H. B. B. B. B. B.*

**PRINTERS' FANCY STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.**

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

**J. W. Butler Paper Co.**

183 to 187 Monroe Street,  
Chicago.

❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED  
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR,  
WRITE  
US FOR SAME.

**25 Years**

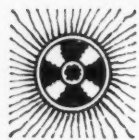
*In Memoriam.*

*Mr. Wm. L. D. B. Nelson.*  
*W. H. House*  
*after January the first.*  
*Every day here.*

**23 4 5 6 7 8 9**  
**10 11 12 13 14 15**  
**16 17 18 19 20 21 22**  
**23 24 25 26 27 28 29**  
**30 31**

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ESTABLISHED 1801.



## FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents. \* \* \* \* \*

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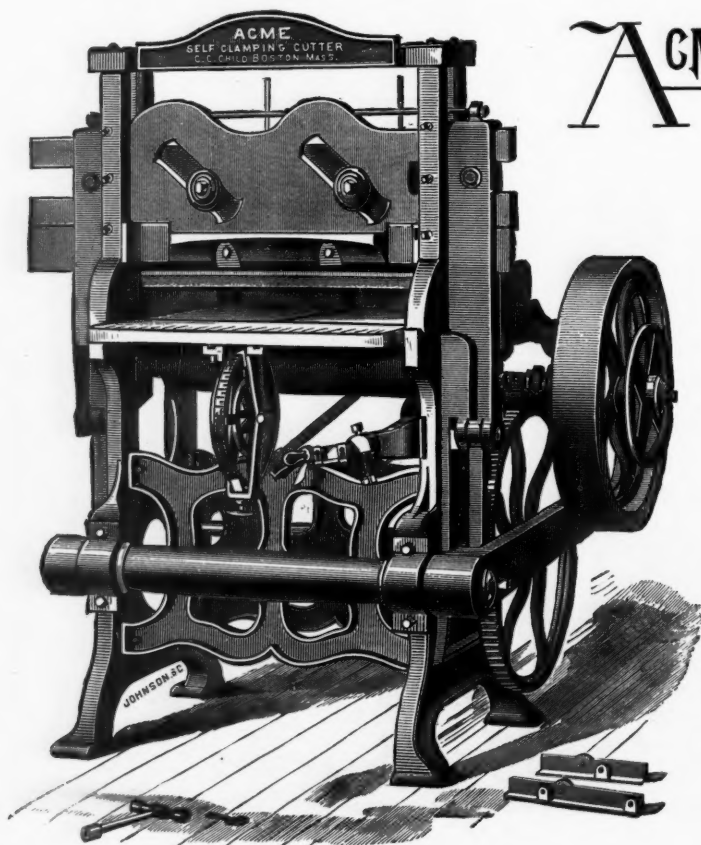
Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential. \* \* \* \* \*

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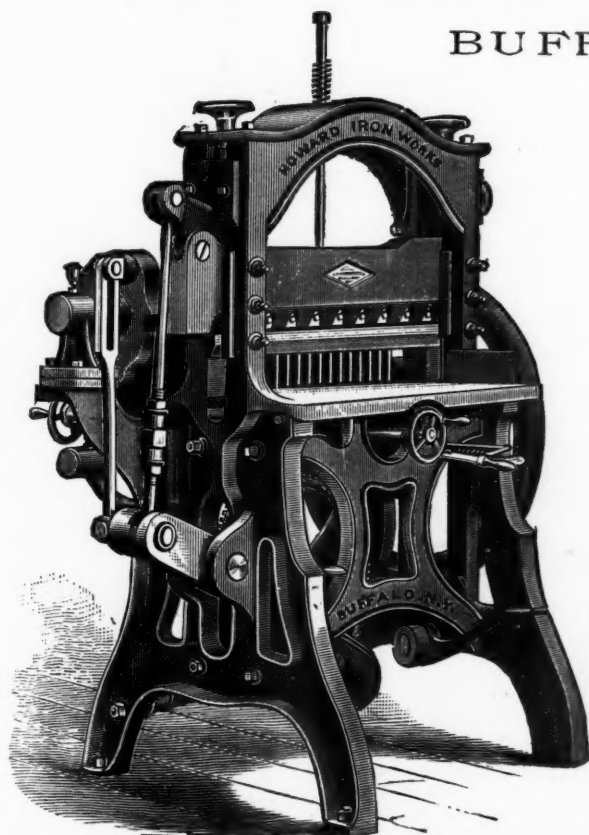
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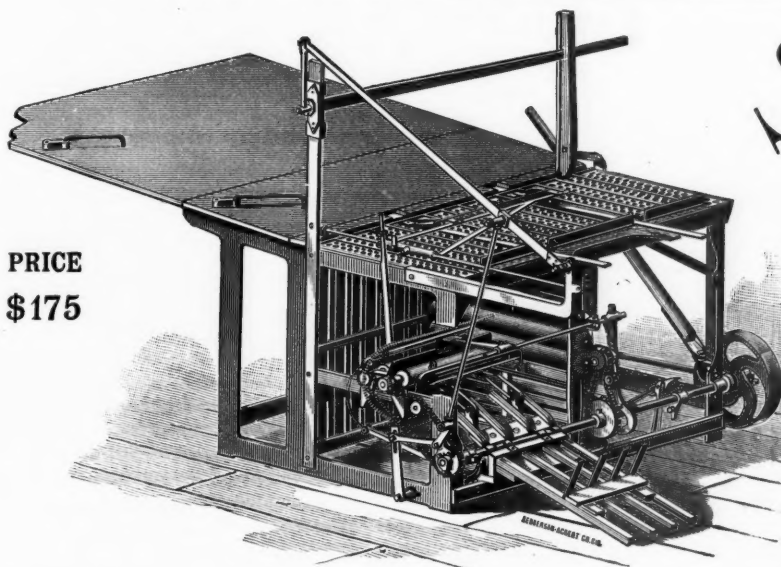
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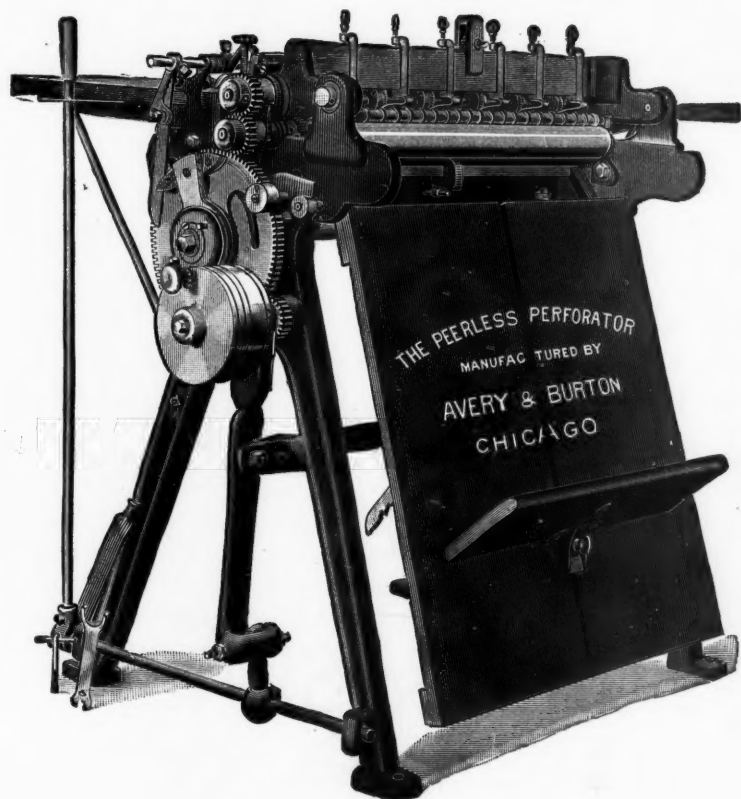
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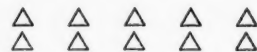
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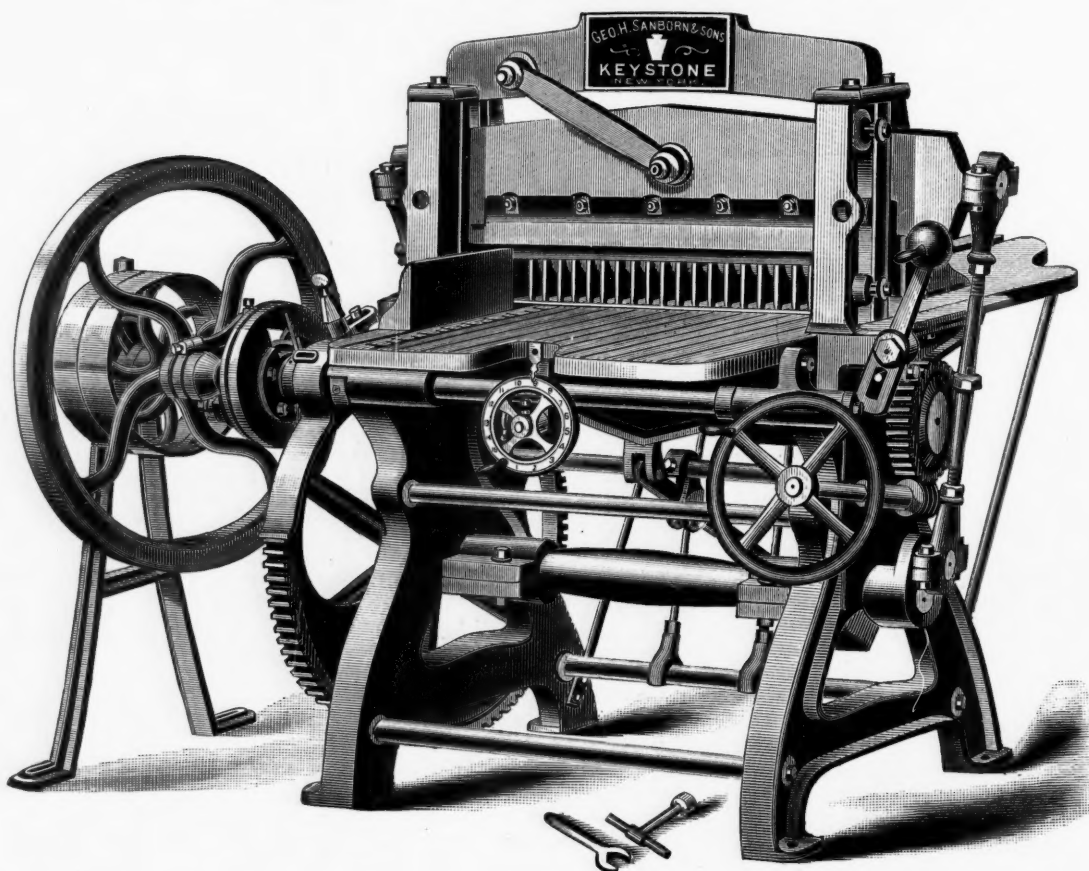
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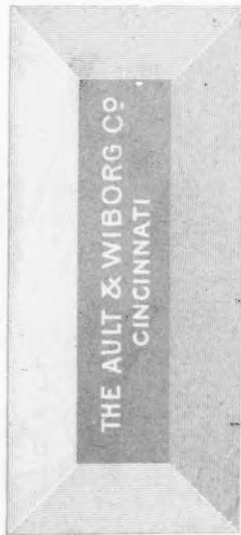
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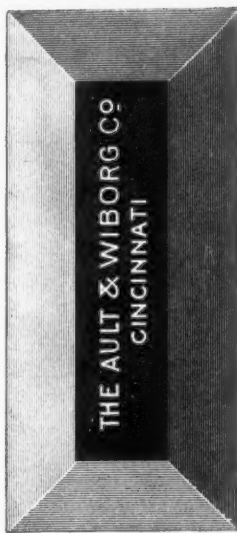
PALE YELLOW, \$ 1.00. (100-87.)



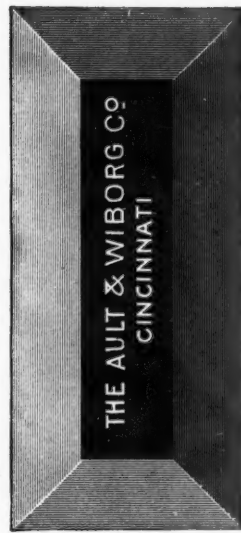
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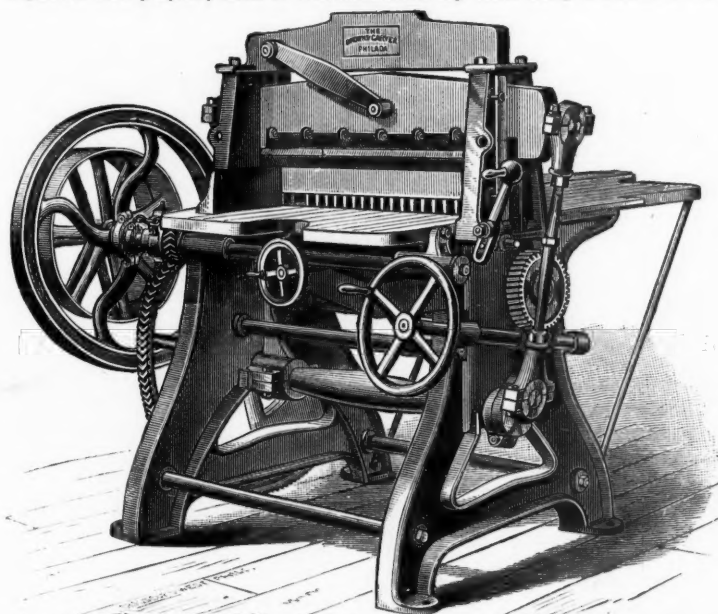
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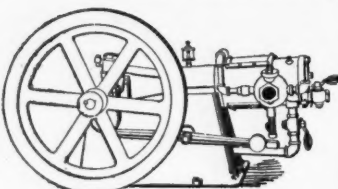
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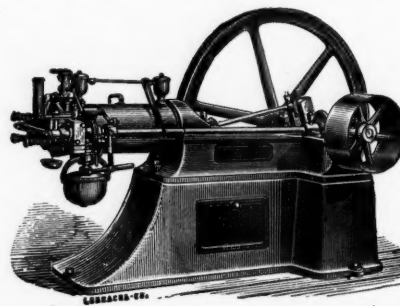
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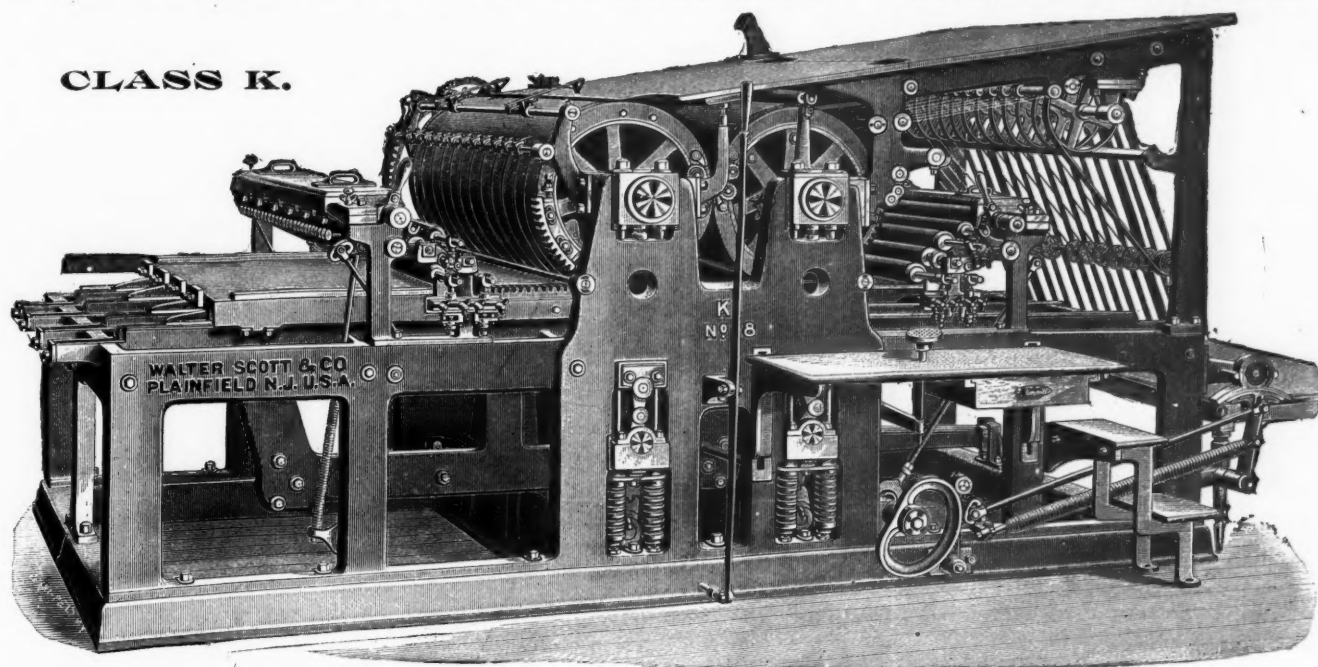
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CLASS K.



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The bed movement is new, *dispensing with the universal joint* so long in use, giving a uniform motion, insuring perfect register. Air pistons are used to assist in reversing the bed.

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No.	Size of bed inside bearers.	Matter covered by two rollers.	Form rollers $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.	Weight boxed, about	Bed Plate, length and width.	Length over all.	Width over all.	Height over all.	Speed up to	Horse Power.
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7	37×51	32 × 47	2	12½ tons.	11 ft. 8 in. × 5 ft. 11 in.	16 ft.	9 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	1,650	3
8	41×55	36 × 51	2	13½ tons.	13 ft. 2 in. × 6 ft. 3 in.	18 ft. 4 in.	10 ft.	6 ft. 7 in.	1,500	3½
9	45×60	40 × 56	2	15½ tons.	14 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 10 in.	19 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 8 in.	7 ft.	1,350	4

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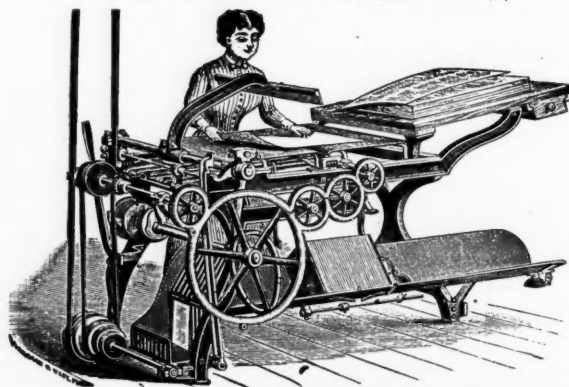
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.  
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, *President and Managing Editor.*  
A. H. McQUILKIN, *Associate Editor.* DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*  
C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.* D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1891.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.  
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.  
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

#### COMPETITION IN THE PRINTING TRADE IN FRANCE.

THE Paris *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* draws a rather gloomy picture of the state of the printing business in France at the present time. Competition among proprietors appears to be even keener there than it is in this country, and other causes have helped to make the outlook discouraging. "The situation is full of troubles," says the *Bulletin*. "It is useless to conceal the fact that it is difficult to tell in which direction to move, so rapid are the changes and at the same time so complete.

"It is quite evident that we shall continue to blacken and to color as much and more paper in the future as in the past, but it will not be done in the same manner.

"When it is pointed out that the book crisis is caused by the superabundance of production in the last few years, the fact is overlooked that the newspaper industry is prosperous, and yet it is the multiplicity of journals that has given the book such a blow. There is a tendency for large works to centralize themselves around a few powerful houses, which possess all the latest perfected machinery, and can turn out their work rapidly. To cite only one species of work: it is evident that if tomorrow all the large publications with heavy editions should be printed on rotary machines in color, it would cause a considerable displacement, touching many houses and workmen. The printing of publications of small circulation, which have so much injured the business, must of necessity cease, as their net cost is much too burdensome.

"In order to enable it to become a great industry, the printing business should cease to be used as an art. The problem of today is: how to produce the maximum amount of work at the lowest price, and to do it rapidly. No industry has suffered as much as the printing business from the effects of the inordinate competition of those engaged in it. This is explained by the fact that to maintain themselves they have not hesitated to accept the very lowest prices for work. Of five different jobs, it is safe to affirm, many printers take two at an actual loss, which eats up the profit on the other three.

"The first effect of doing business in such a manner will be to keep capital out of the industry, as everyone knows that in the last twenty years most capital placed in the printing business was simply lost capital, with problematical returns according to the intelligence of the owner. It is seldom now that a printing office is sold; it is liquidated, and a plant which originally cost half a million francs will realize scarcely a hundred thousand.

"Many think that the inauguration of the protective system would bring great relief to the present troubled situation, and that we would be acting wisely to keep in our own establishments much work which is being done in foreign countries. We do not share these illusions. Protection is especially profitable to lithography, for the



benefit of which branch the tariffs have been raised almost to prohibition.

"Now it is at the very moment at which this movement is designed that many of our lithographic establishments—even some of the most important—show the unsatisfactory condition of their business and declare they cannot continue. In the meantime Belgians and Germans, principally Belgians, seeing their existence threatened, as most of their work is done for France, are seriously thinking of moving their establishments into the Département du Nord, France. How are we to explain all these contradictory facts? Should we conclude that in our industries we have made more progress as artists than as commercialists and that the foreigners have the advantage and superiority over us which the practical man has over the man of imagination? We are led to believe this is the case when we remember that at no time in the history of lithography was that industry more prosperous than at the period when our doors were open and we were working for the foreign countries which we today exclude.

"If we had been as good administrators and commercialists as we are artists and inventors, it is not barriers which we should demand, but absolute liberty. Some day we shall probably perceive this, but experience needs to be bought."

While France is thus afflicted with a stagnation of the printing industry, Belgium is active and alert. It is announced that in view of the favor in which protection stands in most of the continental countries of Europe, the Belgian government is seriously studying the question whether it would not be wise to remove all barriers and to make all Belgium a free port. The British cabinet, fully aware of these projects, is said to be making strong efforts to prevent the consummation of such an idea, as it dreads a continental Great Britain. Many French and other foreign houses would in such an event no doubt establish themselves on Belgian soil.

#### THE COLUMBIAN FAIR AND A TYPOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT.

AS the date for the opening of the World's Columbian Fair draws nearer, it becomes a matter of apprehension to all lovers of the typographic arts as to the nature and extent of the exhibit that will be made by the printing industry of America on that occasion. The weeks and months are rapidly rolling by, and unless some concerted plan of action be soon adopted by those more directly interested in the matter, it is difficult to conceive how the American printer or bookbinder will be able to make an exhibit to equal that which will undoubtedly be made by some of the nations of Europe, much less one that will compare favorably with those made at some of the more notable exhibitions held in recent years.

The intrinsic, artistic and scientific benefits to be derived from these international exhibitions are so well understood that it will be needless to dwell upon that feature of the subject here, further than to remind

intending exhibitors that their value is fully appreciated by the more enlightened nations of the older world, and that it will be necessary to make a supreme effort on our part, if American typographers and bookmakers wish to make a display that will establish their preëminence—one in fact that will stand as proof that they have kept pace with the progress of the world in an artistic sense.

The Paris Exhibition of 1889 was especially rich in unique and elaborate specimens of the typographic arts, clearly excelling in this respect all previous exhibitions of a like character. Many of the specimens of job printing there exhibited were marvels of artistic conception and faultless execution, while all lovers of the beautiful in bookmaking unite in the assertion that this branch of art was never before so fully developed nor so temptingly displayed. It is this high grade of workmanship seen at the Paris Exhibition that American exhibitors will now be called upon to at least equal, if to excel should prove beyond their capabilities.

We daily and hourly hear of preparations being made for an exhibit by representative people in all branches of the mechanical arts. Agriculture and agricultural machinery, mining and mining machinery, shipbuilding and railway appliances, the multitudinous inventions connected with electricity and steam, together with the evidences of advancement of the arts and sciences of every character and of every description, will be fully and exhaustively represented. The printing industry alone remains silent and inactive as to future intentions.

It can readily be understood that an enviable exhibit of printing machinery can be prepared without the delay that will be found necessary in securing a creditable display of the craft and skill of the printer and bookmaker. It is here where time will prove a more valuable requisite than a lavish outlay of money; and we believe that if time and opportunity be given him, the American workman will prove his superiority in this as he has in so many other of the mechanical arts.

Up to the present time there has been little if any effort made in this country to produce a high-class grade of printing for the sole purpose of exhibition. Whatever results have been attained in the production of artistic printing have generally been due to the ambition and progressive instincts of the journeyman printer, whose only reward for superior work depended upon the liberality and encouragement of one or two trade journals.

In the present instance it must be understood that the master printers of the country must take this matter in hand and assume the responsibility. If successful, the credit and eventual profit will accrue to them. In the production of a class of work as elaborate as was that presented at the Paris Exhibition, the active coöperation and supervision of the master printers will be found indispensable. The journeyman printer could not devote the time and bear the expense, neither does

he possess the facilities necessary for the undertaking. In short, if there is to be a display of typographic arts at the forthcoming exhibition worthy of the name and worthy of the country, the master printers must move in the matter, and at once. They will be credited with the responsibility, let it be a success or a failure. In either event, the limitations of the journeyman printer in an artistic direction will be fully demonstrated.

#### OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS.

AS announced in the advertising pages of the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, we begin in this number a faithful narrative of an American printer's experience in Russia. As members of the narrator's family are resident in Russia his name has been suppressed and a *nom de plume* substituted, for obvious reasons. The narrative in its moderation and simplicity brings to the reader's mind a vivid realization of Russian despotism, and will increase in interest in succeeding installments.

The leading article in this issue, by Colonel John W. Clampitt, entitled "The Influence of Pictorial Illustrations upon Literature," sketches, in a brief and masterly way, the progress of book illustrating down to the present time. The amount of research that the article evinces shows the author to be thoroughly at home with his subject. The breadth of the article, its charming style and instructive character, will no doubt be appreciated by our readers.

In future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER special articles from accomplished writers will appear, dealing with current affairs. The technical departments will be in control of experts in the various branches, and the articles will be treated in a manner so simple and comprehensive as to be valuable to the apprentice and beginner, as well as to the more advanced workman.

#### THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

THE *Daily News*, of this city, moved into its new building, or rather the completed portion of it, on Sunday, October 11. The success of this journal, when we take into account its humble beginning but a few years since, is something really remarkable. Sixteen years ago this paper was first placed before the public, backed with but a very limited amount of capital, possessing a scanty assortment of type, and the press-work being done on the presses of a weekly newspaper. The paper now claims the largest circulation of any American daily, with but one possible exception; requires the services of four quadruple perfecting presses for the production of its enormous circulation, approximating nearly a quarter of a million copies daily; employs a number of typesetting machines and all the paraphernalia requisite for the equipment of a first-class metropolitan journal of the present day. What food for reflection will an inspection of such an establishment furnish for even the middle-aged printer when compared with the best the country could boast of in his boyhood days.

#### MACHINE TYPESETTING CONTEST.

WITH a view to determining the relative merits of the various typesetting machines now claiming recognition from the public, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association some time since arranged for a public contest to take place in this city, commencing on Monday, October 12, to continue two weeks. The contest was carried on under the personal supervision of a committee of the Association, of which Mr. Frederick Driscoll, manager of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, was chairman. This contest has proved of great interest to the printing fraternity; and will be of much benefit to all concerned if the claims of the different manufacturers can, in a measure, be adequately determined. A full report of the contest will be found in another part of this issue.

MR. EDWARD T. PLANK, who has served in the capacity of president of the International Typographical Union for the last three years, passed through this city on October 12 on his way to his home in San Francisco. Since the close of the Boston convention, when he relinquished the cares of office, Mr. Plank has been taking a well-earned vacation, spent among his relatives in various parts of the East. Mr. Plank's services as an officer of the International Union were so conspicuously satisfactory that he can rest assured that he carries to his home the good wishes of every union printer of America.

FROM the best obtainable information from every section of the country, we arrive at the conclusion that the present season is a remarkably dull one in every branch of the printing business. This fact is the more remarkable when we note the abundant prosperity of the country in other branches of industry. However, we can console ourselves with the reflection that the unparalleled results in the agricultural and fruit-growing industries must, in time, have a very exhilarating effect upon all manufacturing interests, when the printing trade will necessarily share in the general prosperity that will eventually follow.

THE Chicago Paper Trade Club enjoyed themselves at a banquet on Thursday evening, October 15, when the initiatory steps were taken to provide for an exhibit at the World's Fair. A stock company with a capital of \$100,000 was formed to carry the project through. Every American paper maker or manufacturer of paper-making machinery will be allowed to take stock. The entire capital has already been subscribed, but the pledges will not be called for until those outside of Chicago have been given an opportunity to subscribe. This action was taken in order to dispel any idea that the project was to be regarded in any way as a money-making scheme. Here is a practical suggestion for the master printers to take up and act upon.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.



## AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA.

BY S. RAJSKI.

I would, I take it, be of little concern to readers of this recital to give any extended account of my earlier years in Russian Poland, and emigration to the United States. My experience in this regard is but one of many that have been recounted by more able writers, with whose descriptions the reading public is already familiar. Suffice it to say, therefore, that I had learned the printer's trade in the United States, when some two and a half years ago I was notified of the death of my father at Warsaw, Poland, and

also that it would be necessary for me to return to Poland to proclaim the estate, which gave to me as the eldest son some 45,000 rubles.

Securing all the references I could conveniently get, I procured a United States passport from Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago, and began my journey. The journey by train was uneventful, except, perhaps, that the ease and facility with which I was transported from Chicago to New York formed a striking contrast with my later experiences in another land. The passage across the ocean was on one of the fastest steamers of the North German Lloyds, the Saale, and was remarkably rapid, almost beating the record of the ocean racers of that time. I arrived safely at Bremen. I will leave until another time the story of my trip through Germany, and will commence my short description of what I saw and endured in Russia, the prelude to which was the shrill whistle of the locomotive when the train stopped at Alexandrora. The conductor notified the passengers to leave the cars and go to the station. We were in the land of the czar.

I had crossed the Russian frontier at other places many times going to and from vacation during my college years, but never before had I felt the thrill of exultation that came over me as I pressed the papers to my heart that avouched me a free citizen of a free country. Both sides of the train were thickly lined with gendarmes who allowed no one to escape, and who looked searchingly and suspiciously at everybody. The passengers being all marched into the station, a big square room devoid of any furniture save a few benches, the gendarmes encircled the room, one standing at each window and two at each door. We were prisoners. We were detained in this way for some few minutes when a Russian officer with six privates entered, and demanded our passports. Each gave up

his documents in turn, and finally they came to me. So soon as my name was glanced at, I heard some remarks passed by the officials which frequently contained the word "buntooshchyk" (a rebel), and I was curtly ordered into another room, the doors of which were locked after me, and I was alone, the passport taken away from me, and with no means of notifying my friends and relatives.

Here I was kept three hours in confinement, while the whistle of the locomotive and all the tumult of the departing train made me feel my position keenly, impatient as I was to see my relations to whom I was returning after so long an absence. I knew I was a prisoner and the train for Warsaw had departed. My distress and chagrin were extreme. My time was valuable, the date of my appearance before the court being fixed, and the time was close at hand.

At last, to my relief, I heard the key turned in the door, and a number of gendarmes presented themselves. I was ordered to accompany them. One gendarme was leading and two following me, and in this manner I was brought before a "natchcluck." After a few words the men were dismissed, and the "gentleman," which is the English of "natchcluck," for the consideration of 50 rubles, which he added to his private roll, permitted me to telegraph to the American consul at Warsaw. He then began very politely to inquire about the ways and customs of the United States, about the form of government, etc. I was much pleased with this gentleman's conversation—he showed a disposition to be free-minded, and it was evident that only his official uniform made him perform acts of intolerance bordering on brutality, in filling his duties. My interview concluded in a friendly way, after drinking a glass or two of wine, which he procured. I was permitted to enter the refreshment-room and take a hearty meal, after my interview had closed, and indeed I was in much need of it, as I had fasted a long time.

In the meantime an order had arrived from General Hurko, which at the instance of the American consul, Hon. Joseph Rawns, at Warsaw, procured my release.

Three hours thereafter a train started from Alexandrora bearing me to my destination relieved of anxiety and refreshed in body. It was but a short time until I was comfortably seated with my mother and sisters recounting the incidents of my journey and answering their questions. I was among my kindred and felt the homelike influence in all its sweetness stealing over my senses, when somebody knocked at the door. One of my sisters opened the door and found a police officer and a house guardian outside. One of them had a card from the respective police precinct ordering me to appear inside of an hour, the other one came with an official bill with official seals and signatures, charging me two rubles for a permit to stay in the city for a period of two weeks. To enlighten any of my colleagues who may ever attempt to journey to Russia or Poland, I wish to say that in the cities every house has a police officer selected by the government and paid





THE CLEANERS.

BY JULES BRETON.

Specimen of half-tone engraving (Mossotype) from the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



ORIGINAL INITIAL DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Chas. A. Gray.  
Electrotypes by mail, post paid, 60 cents each.

by the landlord, whose duty is to collect all fines not exceeding five rubles, all fees for the permits, and otherwise watch for every suspicious action of the tenants of respective houses. This officer is the only person who is allowed to have keys of the entrance of the house. At 10 P. M. sharp all houses are closed, and if a tenant wants to enter his own rooms he has to pay five kopecks or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents to the guardian for each opening of the door. The fact of a person coming home late must be reported by the guardian to a precinct officer, who makes his rounds every morning and collects the reports of all such guardians. If a person arrives at a hotel he must first present his passport before he is permitted to secure a room. In Russia, and that part of Poland under its jurisdiction, everybody—even the resident of the city—has to have a book without which he can find no shelter in any public or private house, unless he secures it at the landlord's and his own risk. The fines for an offence of this kind are merciless and high, there is no way of appealing, although some lawyers pretend to be able to avert the decision of a lower court; but as a rule the decision of a lower court is binding, the higher courts in many cases even refuse to listen to testimony.

After eating my supper, I prepared to go to the police station, but what was my surprise, when I came out of the house, to see the same officer who served the notice on me shadowing me closely, and as may be supposed, it considerably annoyed me. At the station I was notified that, my name being connected with the Polish insurrections, and besides being an American citizen, I was to be very careful about what I said or did, or otherwise be prepared for the consequences. As I am of a conservative frame of mind, I did not expect much trouble from these quarters; but to my annoyance and disgust, I found myself steadily shadowed by the man who had served the notice. He followed me, at a distance, everywhere. I was so worried with this treatment that one day I complained to my lawyer about it. His only advice was to go to the police commissary and fix him. Not being accustomed to this way of doing business, I refused at first; but when the shadow became a little too dark I softened and went to the police station. It seemed to me that the commissary was expecting my visit, because the moment I entered he got up from his table and called me into a small private room, and in a very polite way tried to impress upon my mind the benefit I would derive from having some influential friend, meaning, of course, himself. I seemed to fall in with his ideas, and after a hearty shake, which cost me twenty-five rubles, I left the office *without a shadow*. These facts are so strange in a country like ours that there are even people who disbelieve them, but nevertheless it is nothing but plain truth. A person coming from a country like Russia, with average intelligence, to accept this country as his own, to study its laws and its customs, is apt to love it even more devotedly than a native-born American.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### APPRENTICES AND THE UNION.

BY WILLIAM CANTONBURG.

THIS is a subject which is creating a great deal of thought among employers in various trades and among others who are greatly interested in the proper solution of the subject. It is one that will always remain an important topic until satisfactorily settled. I, as one greatly interested in the proper solution of the question, offer my views on the subject.

I believe the typographical union should organize an Apprentices' Branch in connection with their union. Any large city of importance throughout the United States and Canada has its union; therefore, each of these unions should organize all apprentices in their respective cities into one of these branches. Every one of these unions boasts of a number of good journeymen who would make excellent instructors to the apprentices, and would be very glad to make themselves useful in the cause.

The apprentices belonging to this branch could pay a monthly fee, or yearly fee, as the case was decided.

This is how the Apprentices' Branch of the typographical union would work:

An apprentice enters a shop, and after running messages, etc., for six months or one year, he is initiated into the secret of the art preservative, and commences to set type. The following year he continues to set type, and occasionally lends a helping hand around the establishment. He has now finished two years. In the meantime he has been informed that there is an Apprentices' Branch which he is expected to join when he has served two years at his trade. He is told what benefits accrue from being a member of this branch, and he gladly joins.

Then, after serving the balance of his apprenticeship, both in the establishment and in the Apprentices' Branch, he passes an examination, and, if successful, is given a certificate showing his standing, and is allowed to become a member of the typographical union. The status of the union would thus be greatly raised. No one who cannot pass the examination should be allowed to become a member of the typographical union, as it would thus reduce the standing of the whole union.

It can easily be seen that these classes would not only be a great benefit to the apprentices, but to the union itself.

At present there are many inferior workmen in all city unions, and whenever the union makes demands on employers, it asks the same terms for these incompetents as are asked for *first-class* men. This is not right, and employers are justified in refusing to agree to the union's demands, especially when it is an increase in wages.

After a time when a number of these apprentices who passed the examination are admitted to membership, and the union as a body thereby improved, employers will more readily listen to any demands such a body may make; and they would be far more likely



to grant the union's request when they know they are dealing with good *first-class* journeymen, instead of a large number of members who have been mere time-servers.

Each branch should also endeavor to have a library composed of books that are both useful and specimens of the art. They also should make collections of all kinds of printing, from a book or catalogue down to a small card. These answer for two purposes: they instruct those who study them for ideas; and they are excellent to compare with others and find out their faults and where they could be improved. To make such a collection would not cost much labor, as many master printers would be only too glad to aid in such a good cause.

This example could be followed by the unions of every trade, as thousands of good journeymen would join under the new régime who would otherwise hold aloof.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### HINTS ON ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS.

**I**N continuing the remarks made in my last article, and before going into other matters, I desire to add a few things which relate to the composing room, and one or two to matters pertaining to both departments.

In the first place it is important to have a sufficient number of good boards on which to accumulate such material as may have to be kept standing, and there should not be a portion here and there, but all together, so that if it becomes necessary to look for sorts in standing matter the compositor will not have to hunt over every corner of the office, consuming an amount of time sometimes more than the job itself takes to set up.

Another important adjunct is a live and dead rack for forms in chase and ready for press. A very convenient manner of arranging this feature, and one that occupies but very little space, and is also inexpensive, consists in obtaining a number of cleats from some carpenter, about one inch or an inch and an eighth square, and screwing one piece securely to the floor and one piece to the wall, then leaving an inch space and repeating until you have completed sufficient spaces for at least two-thirds the number of chases you may have in the office—this to be at some convenient spot in the composing room, and to form the dead-rack; another, sufficient to hold from one-third to one-half the chases in the office, should be placed convenient to the pressroom. In this rack should be placed all those forms that are ready for press, and immediately contiguous thereto, on a hook for the purpose, should be the "ticket," with full instructions as to stock, etc., for the job. The stock-keeper, on being notified, would then proceed to get out the stock and place it upon a table arranged for

the purpose, also convenient to pressroom, with the ticket number marked conspicuously upon it, so that the pressman could make no mistake in the stock to be used, and have no delay in obtaining same. This, of course, does not apply to forms taking from ten to fifty, and more, reams of paper, but to all work of ordinary commercial printing, in usual lots of from 1,000 to 10,000. The arrangements in the composing room, and a good and sufficient system observed, will help very largely in the pressroom in turning out work with facility.

In regard to the pressroom it is desirable that so far as possible the presses should be in a continuous line, the largest press being at the farther end of the room from the entering or front door, making due allowance for the question of light, then tapering down to the smallest; this gives your visitor a full view on entering of your entire force of machinery and impresses the full value of the strength of your plant upon him. The sheet delivery should also be in a straight line and all one way, so that the foreman can conveniently walk up and down and examine the work in progress without walking round every other press as is sometimes the case. The roller cupboards should be convenient to each press and at the same time in a spot where they can get as much air as possible, and an ink cupboard so arranged that the motley display of old ink cans of every shape, size and color need not offend the eye as they too frequently do. An important and often disregarded point in the pressroom is the loose way in which benzine and oily rags are allowed to lie around and become a menace to the business of the proprietor as well as the situation of the employé. One of the regulations of the insurance companies is that an iron can, sufficiently isolated to prevent danger, be used for these rags, and if more rigidly enforced the rate of insurance on printing offices would no doubt be materially reduced, especially if the precaution were taken to destroy the rags every night before leaving. Another danger from this source is the accumulation of paper from press and paper-cutter, and this is a much more difficult, though less dangerous, matter to contend with; the only thing that can be done is to keep the floor well cleaned and paper well sacked and have a regular call from the man who takes your waste, even if you have to give it to him to take it away. The wrenches, furniture, points, quoin keys, mallets, planers, etc., should be located at some convenient place and carefully returned after using, also such material as is used in the making ready of a form. It would be a good plan, and is largely adopted by some pressmen, to save their make-ready on all such forms, plates especially, that are liable to come in from time to time.

We now come to the question of drying racks. The cheapest and probably the most convenient form of these is to get a quantity of long slats sufficient for the purpose, and form a frame by laying a number of them lengthwise, and at each end use one top and bottom to fasten them together; these can be laid on the fly-board

and, without handling, the sheets lifted off in sufficiently small quantities to prevent any off-set and at the same time allow the air to permeate through them. There are many other kinds that are good; but economy and effects produced, and the fact that with these you can pile your sheets anywhere that may be most convenient, are points largely in their favor.

Now in closing I desire to state what I consider the best manner of facilitating delivery. Every morning, before starting up, all the small presswork that has been completed the previous day should be straightened up by the pressmen and feeders and taken to a delivery table, and upon it placed the ticket of instructions which ought to follow the work from its inception to its close. Then the person whose duty it is to see to these matters has it all before him and can give this his immediate attention, and in a very short time have everything in order for delivery during the day; then turning to the work from the larger presses put it on the road to completion in the bindery or otherwise as the case may be.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. 1.—BY ALFRED PYE.

MANY apprentices aspire to equal, if not to excel, the experienced compositor who has acquired his ability by years of laborious practice and patient working out of difficult problems in typography. To such I would say, in the words of an old proverb, "There is no royal road to learning," and they must accomplish the desired result by plodding along in the beaten path of their predecessors. To some, no doubt, of extraordinary natural ability, progress will be rapid, and results accomplished which would astonish fellow apprentices or journeymen who ought to be able to produce work of some merit, by reason of the many years they have spent at the business; but the majority will find that, to attain excellence, they must labor hard, inquire incessantly of their elders as to the reasons why and the methods by which certain results are attained, and study closely the lines upon which good work is produced, before they are able to take rank with those whom they have set before them as the acme of their ambition.

Young readers of THE INLAND PRINTER—recruits in the ranks of the army which pursues the "art preservative of arts" for either remuneration or renown, or both—it is to you the above and following remarks are addressed, and I have set out to enlighten you to the best of my ability as to the most desirable method of producing art in display composition.

The novice in typography may contemplate an elaborate production, composed of fancy type, borders and rule twisting, and, admiring it, will inwardly exclaim, When shall I be able to set such a piece of work as that? Probably the work, though pleasing to the eye, is not worth the time and trouble taken to produce it, but it seems such a fine piece of work to

be executed by means of the agency of type and rule that the admiration of the novice may be excused.

But, my young friends, it is not in the production of such elaborate combinations of type and rule that the true art of display is developed. You have set out to learn the art of job printing—practical, everyday job printing—that which the patrons of the printing profession want and which is the most productive of profit to your employer. True art, in the opinion of the writer, is the ability to so picture an idea that the beholder will at a glance recognize the inspiration of the artist. By a suitable arrangement of types a job may be made infinitely more effective by the use of a single series of type in various sizes than by the use of a number of different types, each of which may be very effective if used in its proper place, but which, when used in combination by an incompetent person, will entirely destroy the effect intended to be produced.

A great deal has been said recently in trade journals, about the training a *country* printer receives in contradistinction to the *city* printer. There is not the slightest doubt but that the printer trained in a country office has to exert his brain power in a more remarkable degree than his city *confrère*, for the simple reason that where the city apprentice has, in the majority of instances, an almost unlimited supply of material upon which to draw, the country boy has to fall back upon his own resources and himself supply the deficiencies existing when emergencies arise. Though not trained in a country office, the writer has been in positions when it has been necessary, upon a moment's notice, to use something which the office did not possess and which it was impossible to obtain from a typefoundry or a printer's material dealer. In such a case the inventive faculty of the embryo Caxton or Franklin is stimulated to supply the deficiency, and a lesson is learned that will prove of incalculable benefit in after life. For instance, a poster has to be set, certain lines in which run upon a particular letter; the font of type available is a small one, and lacks a letter *a* or an *e*. What is the boy to do? He must use that particular letter, for none other will serve the purpose. The office is so far away from a wood-type cutter that it would not be possible to get the needed letter for at least a week, even if the proprietor of the office would be willing to purchase it, which would be most unlikely. Meantime the show will be opened or the performance at the theater must be produced. There is only one course open to him, and that is to take the letter nearest in size to the one he needs, turn it bottom uppermost, and cut the desired letter upon the back of it. The use of sealing-wax or some other equally pliable and plastic material may be necessary to complete the outline of the letter; but it is, nevertheless, produced, and the job goes to press, and no one outside of the office knows the dire straits through which the poor compositor has passed to furnish to the outside world the flaming poster which announces the opening of the state fair or the



advent of a theatrical company at the barn known to the townspeople as the "grand opera house."

Having thus briefly referred to the subject of these articles, which the writer proposes to continue through a few of the succeeding issues of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, he promises to furnish in the next issue one or two examples of the "Art of Display in Job Composition."

(To be continued.)

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

#### NOTES ABOUT LETTER BOARDS.

BY HEBER WELLS.

**T**HE subject of these lines is also known to printers as a form board, and it is used as a receptacle for pages or forms of type matter which are to be kept standing, and which, for various reasons, are not convenient to be wrapped in papers and shelved.

Frequently they are kept in racks in an imposing table, or in special frames for the purpose. Inasmuch as letter boards are required to carry a great weight at times, the racks should be very substantial and not liable to break. The joiner work on the boards should be of the best; perfect glue joints with tongues, and a very smooth surface being essential.

In regard to the boards, it is worth while to seriously consider their size before ordering, taking good care that they be not too large. An area of five to six square feet of surface is preferable to a greater one, for if too great a weight be carried, the boards are difficult to slide, and the strain on the racks will be too severe. Of course the breaking strain will be greatly increased when the boards, laden with metal, are drawn out nearly to their limit, for then it is that the leverage on the rack slides becomes so great as to be almost destructive to any ordinary woodwork. By confining the area of the boards within the limits suggested there is also an economical advantage, as the boards can be made from stuff one inch thick; whereas, if the area be much enlarged, say to nine or ten feet of surface, then the stuff would require to be much thicker.

Now, suppose that the letter-board rack or table measures from front to rear twenty-eight inches. In that case the letter boards should not be over twenty-four inches deep, which will allow the boards to be pushed back four inches from front of the rack. This will be found a convenience in ordinary working at the rack, because there will be room for the knees. But that will be slight compared to the advantage to be obtained when the boards are drawn forward for the purpose of handling matter. Here is where the four-inch leeway above mentioned counts for much, because the whole surface of the board may be seen and the contents easily handled, and moreover the breaking strain on the racks be reduced to a minimum.

The rack slides should be of hardwood, preferably of ash, because it is a wood that wears very smooth for such a purpose. In all first-class frames the legs or uprights should be notched (gained) to receive the slides. It is a serious error to depend upon screws alone

through the slides to support the same, for the great leverage above mentioned tends to break the screws off.

If ash slides upon ash, the letter board will have a free run, so the end or clamp pieces of the board which bears upon the slides should be of ash. A very slight rubbing of beef tallow (do not use oil) and a suspicion of plumbago on the ends of the boards will cause them to work so nicely that they will almost go themselves.

There is no advantage in having much play, up and down, in the racks, but rather a detriment, as there will be some tendency to disturb matter on the boards if there is any chance for thumping.

Hardwood letter boards are somewhat preferable, but their first cost is considerably greater, and it sometimes happens that as the years ago by they are none too tractable. So the advantages do not lie wholly with the hardwood boards.

The convenience of having a narrow recess worked on the fronts of the boards for shifting type to or from galleys, should not be overlooked, and the back stops on the boards, to prevent matter from being pushed off, should be screwed on.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

#### PRESSMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY A PRESSMAN.

**O**F all persons who desire to compete in the World's Columbian Exposition, pressmen should be most prominent. From the product of their presses all that is good and excellent of the engraver's and painter's art is given to the world for the criticism and admiration of the present and future ages. It is the pressman's lot to be ranked as a mere mechanic by the unthinking—but it is his conception of what an illustration should show that either mars or makes the artist's brain-work transferred to paper, to canvas or to wood, when reproduced for the press that all the world may enjoy what at one time was the luxury of the few.

As with some of the celebrated painters so in a humbler way is it with pressmen. Some excel in portrait printing, some in scenes from the animal kingdom and some in landscapes—a great number being proficient in colors, but the vast majority in black printing.

What a field, then, the artist pressman of our day has in which to display his talents and tastes, and what more befitting time and place to show the product of his handiwork than that great Exposition that is to be the admiration and instruction of the world. If the employers of such pressmen have not the enterprise and public spirit to display the product of their printing machines, the pressmen should not let such an occasion pass, but should take an interest in the display. And amply will they be rewarded in the contemplation of the "Pressmen's Exhibit."

All samples of merit will receive due credit, and the collection at the close of the Exposition will no doubt, like many others (notably the DeVinne collection), be



placed on permanent exhibition for the education of the printing fraternity. In the United States National Museum, at Washington, D. C., there can be seen everything of real merit that was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the opportunity is now before the pressmen of America to have their work on exhibition to the world for many decades to come. The pressmen should commence now to compile their collections, the time is drawing near when the display will be required to be placed in its allotted position, and the committee having the matter in charge urge all pressmen, without reference to locality, to come forward and make the display a credit to the pressmen of the country.

Fellow craftsmen of the United States, show some public spirit! Rouse from your lethargy and help along a work that will redound to the honor of your craft. This courtesy is due, at least, as a return and appreciation of the good offices of the Fair Commissioners, who have allowed ample space for the display. The pressmen of the national capital will not be found wanting when the fair is open. There are among them artists who will place themselves on record as the peers of any of their more favored craftsmen of the East or West.

Do not let the world think that we, the pressmen of this continent, have too little thrift and ambition to put ourselves to the slight trouble of gathering specimens of our daily work in the pressrooms of the country—that we regard the World's Fair as nothing to us. I know from personal experience that pressmen are the most magnanimous of men, and, knowing this, I feel that their position in this matter, in the eyes of the world, set squarely before them, they will respond and make the exhibit a success.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THOUGHTS ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

BY O. S. JENKS.

IT is a philanthropic tendency of this age to seek for causes in conditions, and to endeavor, by remedying the conditions, to eradicate or mitigate their resultant evils. We are beginning to comprehend the great influence environment has upon individuals and upon classes.

Thus we find radical measures instituted for the relief of the poorer classes. In the crowded quarters of large cities—notably, in London—have been put in operation laws calculated to render these localities less offensive to their inhabitants, by the removal of infectious and unclean matter, the cleansing of the streets, and the condemnation of unsanitary structures, followed, in some instances, by their rebuilding by the municipal authorities, at the expense of the owners, upon approved sanitary principles.

These measures of relief are undertaken primarily as a municipal duty, for the purpose of obviating the danger to the public health that might arise from unsanitary conditions, and also as a fulfillment, in a

measure, of the true purpose of government—to insure the safety, comfort and happiness of the people. Yet they have a deeper significance. The ultimate success of government depends upon the prosperity and contentment of the people. When a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of any country are neither prosperous nor contented, when for millions of its citizens life is but a burden, education is impossible and almost the only species of divertisement are found in vice and crime, considerations of public policy alone might well induce comprehensive measures of relief. Happily most civilized governments have come to recognize the importance of reforms of this character, and sovereigns of European nations are beginning to take a personal and active interest in the welfare of their humblest subjects.

We see Booth enlisting public interest and favor in furtherance of his colossal plan of reforming London by colonizing the wretched and the needy of that great city in places where will be afforded a greater incentive for honest industry, an opportunity for enjoying the gifts of nature; releasing them from lives of sin and poverty—giving them a new world, a new life.

Back of these philanthropic tendencies is the recognition of the great truth that whatever conduces to the material betterment of any considerable number of people who had hitherto lacked the ordinary and natural enjoyments of life has a reflex influence for good upon society.

Turning from those elements of society that, through misfortune, sin or circumstance, have been brought to a condition of distress or dependence, let us discuss a somewhat different phase of the question—its relation to the workingman. We can hardly class workingmen, who earn their subsistence by physical toil, with those unfortunate people whose condition we have just been considering, yet the workingman has a continuous and unrelenting struggle to provide for himself and his own the ordinary comforts of life.

The agitation for the shorter working day has its origin and its impetus in the recognition of the far-reaching benefits, not only to the workingman but to society in general, that would follow its establishment. With greater leisure, greater liberty, it is contended would come greater happiness, and more time for enjoyment of the better things and the better associations of life. There would then be a fuller realization of the purpose of our forefathers as expressed substantially in the immortal Declaration of Independence—to effect the safety and happiness of the people.

It is unnecessary to note the popular misconceptions of the nature of the movement for a shorter working day; they are usually based upon an unfamiliarity with the causes and conditions or upon an antipathy for workingmen generally, having its origin in ignorance and prejudice, an antipathy similar to that which is entertained by many workingmen for capitalists.

Perhaps the principal cause of the seemingly increasing divergence between capital and labor, the two

millstones of national production, is a mutual misunderstanding—a misunderstanding on the part of each as to its relations to the other.

We view with intolerance any expression, in word, deed or manner, on the part of the capitalist, of antipathy or contumely for the workingman, as such, as being repugnant to republican ideas, yet not less arrogant are the rantings of some ignorant or disappointed men who would even have us believe that capital is not an essential factor in the commercial world, and that the capitalist, whatever his personal character, is a parasite, who only is tolerated because of the dense ignorance that beclouds the eyes and minds of everybody but their enlightened selves. It would be well for the peace of mind of these cynics to sit down occasionally and consider what would be the condition of this country were it not for capital. They would soon be inwrapped in a delicious dream of the "good old times" with all their attendant blessings: the ox cart, the log cabin, the spinning wheel, twenty-five cent postage, the prairie schooner, the fourteen-hour day—all things of the past, thanks to science and capital.

Many of our great inventions have sprung from men in what are termed "the humbler walks of life," yet the development of these inventions and their application to the requirements of civilization are due to the moneyed men.

We do not mean to underrate the essential part that labor has performed in all these achievements. Labor may not have received its just recompense for its share in all these undertakings. That is another question, and embodies the principle of the shorter working-day. It is but fair, however, to have a proper appreciation of what capital has done and is doing in facilitating trade, developing our industries, enriching the people and promoting the general welfare.

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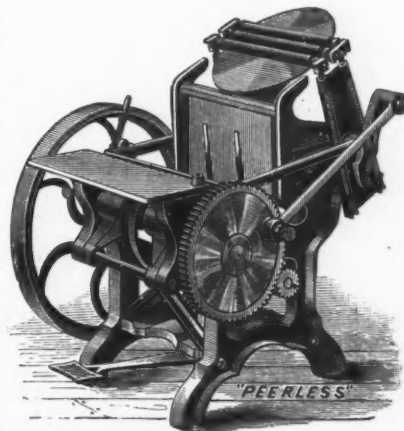
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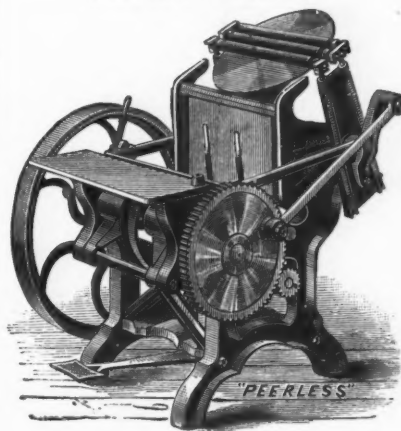
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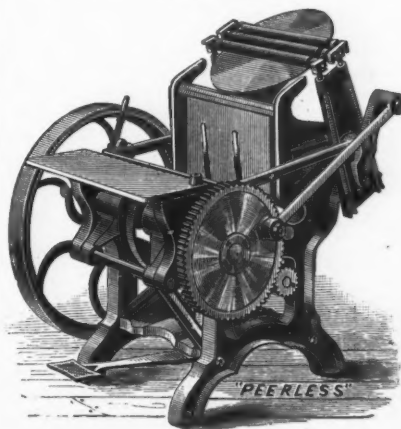
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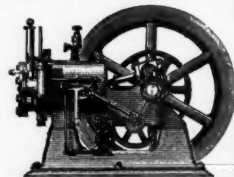
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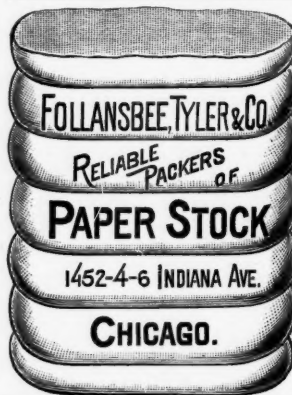
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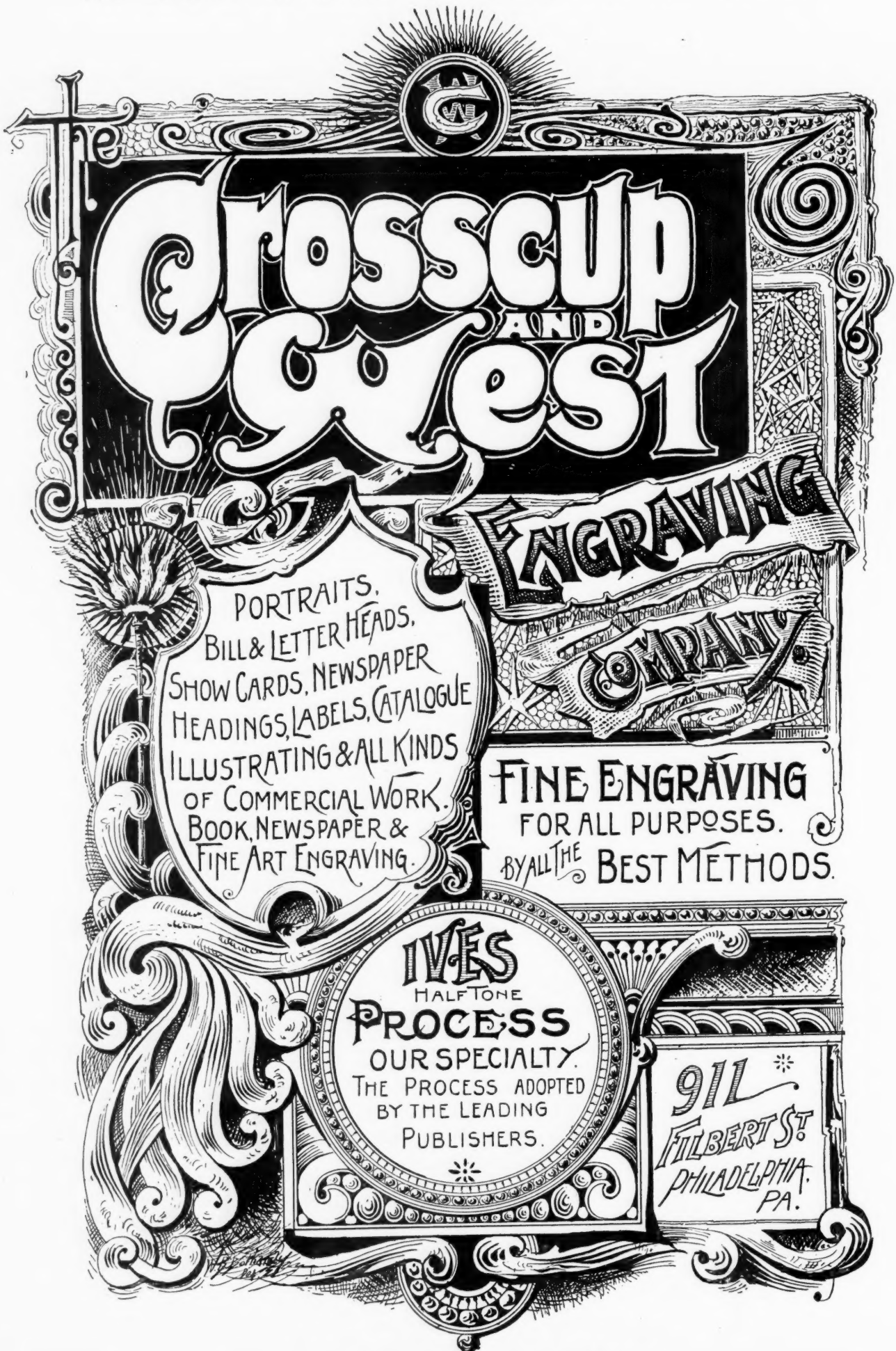
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THE PRINTER'S LEXICON:

A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN PRINTING AND THE KINDRED ARTS.

This is prepared by Mr. HENRY R. BOSS, the well-known printer and writer, who has for twenty-five years been gathering the material for the work, which will be thorough and complete.

THE INK FIEND is a handsome, wide-awake monthly journal for printers and advertisers. \$1.00 a year. Sample copies, 10 cents. Agents wanted.

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## THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF PROGRESS IN ILLUSTRATION.

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**HENRY LEWIS JOHNSON.**

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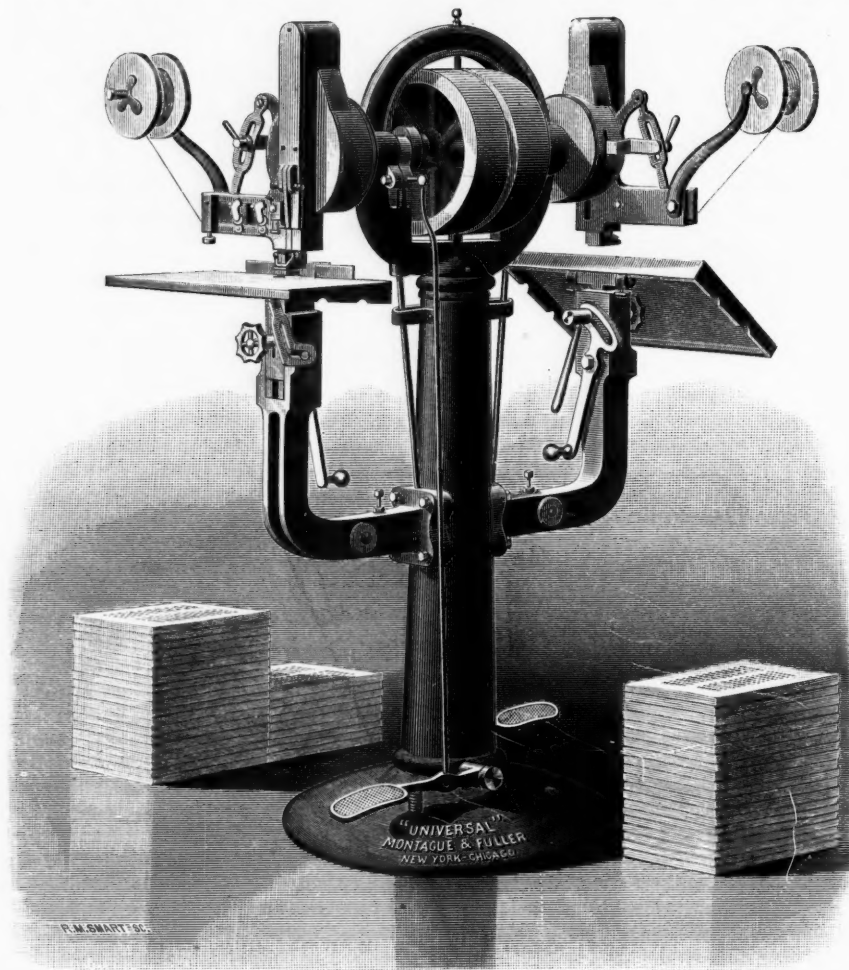
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## Latest Improved Bookbinders' Machinery.



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THIS is the latest and most improved Wire-Stitching Machine offered the trade. The double head saves all adjustments of changing made necessary on other machines, from round to flat wire, from "saddle" to "side" stitching. Adjustments are few, easily made, and require no judgment or experience on part of operator. Changes are made by graduated scales, conforming exactly to thickness of work required. The machine does work up to  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch in thickness. Send for circular.

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THREAD, WIRE, DUPLICATE PARTS, ETC., AT FACTORY PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



THE artist who makes our illustrations has disappointed us and we are unable to get a cut from him in time for this issue. That in the margin was made by the office boy who volunteered in his stead. WE never disappoint our customers either in time of delivery or quality of goods. Our manufactures include machinery and supplies for photo-engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping. Send for the "Few Words" circulars on any of these subjects.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

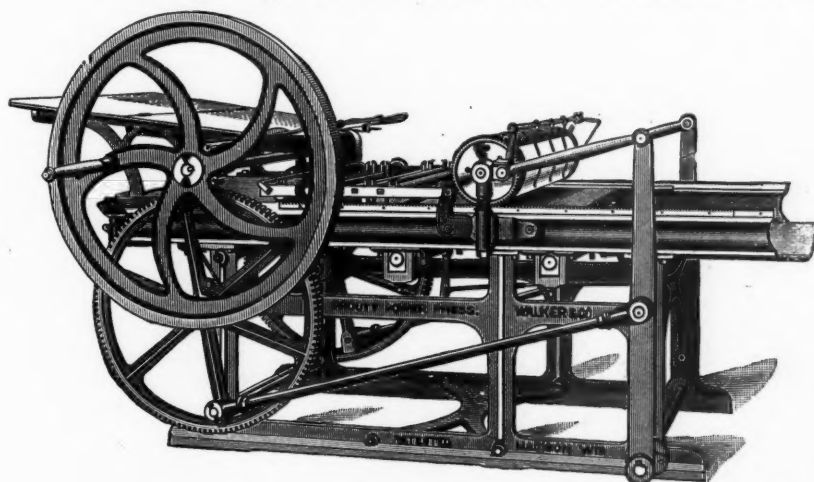
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## THE IMPROVED COUNTRY PROUTY.

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Our MADISON KING DRUM CYLINDER,  
ONLY - - - \$2,200.00.

Our ACME PAPER FOLDER,  
ONLY - - - \$150.00.

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WASHINGTON PRESSES.

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No. 1. 7-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	\$600.00
No. 2. 8-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	700.00
No. 3. 9-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	800.00

THIS PRESS is the MOST COMPLETE, the EASIEST RUNNING, the MOST ECONOMICAL, the BEST PRESS in the WORLD for the money.  
Write for Testimonials and Cash Discounts.

REMEMBER { FIRST. - The Prouty is sold by more Typefounders than any other press made.  
SECOND. - We can SAVE you MONEY on Type and Printers' Goods.

W. G. WALKER & CO.,

Madison, Wisconsin.

# SAMUEL BINGHAM,

THE PIONEER ROLLER MAKER OF AMERICA,

USED THIS **METHOD OF MAKING ROLLERS**  
**HALF A CENTURY AGO.**

His sons and grandsons use the magnificent apparatus illustrated on opposite page, but their competitors are still struggling with the old primitive custom of pouring composition into old-fashioned, defective molds from the top, one at a time, and waiting twenty-four hours before they are fit to draw out.

IT is not the price of an article that determines its worth. It is the quality. Some rollers would be too dear to use if you got them for nothing.

Give your pressman a show by letting him have

## DECENT ROLLERS

and he will do better work in a shorter time than with poor rollers.

## TIME IS WHAT COSTS.

Time is money, especially in the present condition of the printing business.

## SAVE TIME AND SAVE MONEY

BY INVESTING IN A SET OF

## IMPROVED

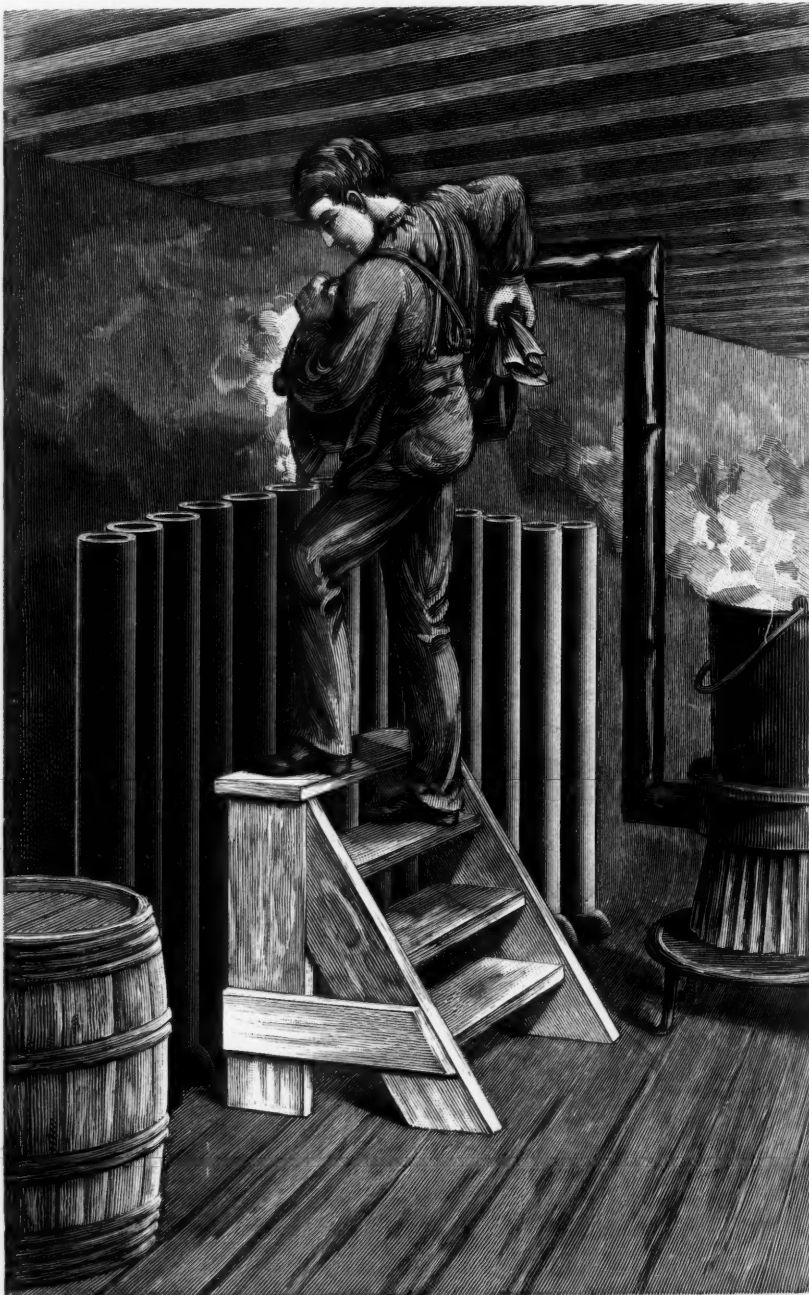
## ROLLERS

— MADE BY —

## THE NEW PROCESS.

Don't use crooked rollers. Don't use rollers that have pinholes. Don't be put off with the old defective hand-made rollers. Tell your dealer you want the modern, perfect rollers made by the new process by

**Samuel Bingham's Son**  
**CHICAGO.**



THERE is no reason why you should be annoyed by poor rollers. There are better ones in the market, made by the

## NEW MECHANICAL PROCESS.

They cost less than the old-fashioned kind when quality is considered.

If your dealer cannot furnish Bingham's Rollers, send direct to him. That is, if you want

## Good, Straight, Smooth Rollers

IN PREFERENCE

TO CROOKED ONES FULL OF PINHOLES.

If you don't care about quality and would deliberately choose a bad roller when a superior one costs no more, it's your own money you are throwing away.

No manufacturer in Chicago, except

## Samuel Bingham's Son

uses the **superb** method illustrated on page opposite.

Where is the old-time printer whose early days are not recalled by a sight of this picture. Compare it with the one on opposite page and he can realize the progress and improvements we have made in the methods of roller making.

It is in accord with the spirit of the age that the slow, laborious and imperfect product of hand labor should be superseded by the uniformly perfect production of machinery. Let the printer—tired of bad rollers, tired of delays—

—→→● **SEND AN ORDER TO BINGHAM** ●←←→

and he will be convinced that there is progress in roller making as in everything else.



# SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,

22 & 24 Custom House Place, Chicago.

(FOURTH AVENUE.)

MANUFACTURER OF

## IMPROVED ROLLERS

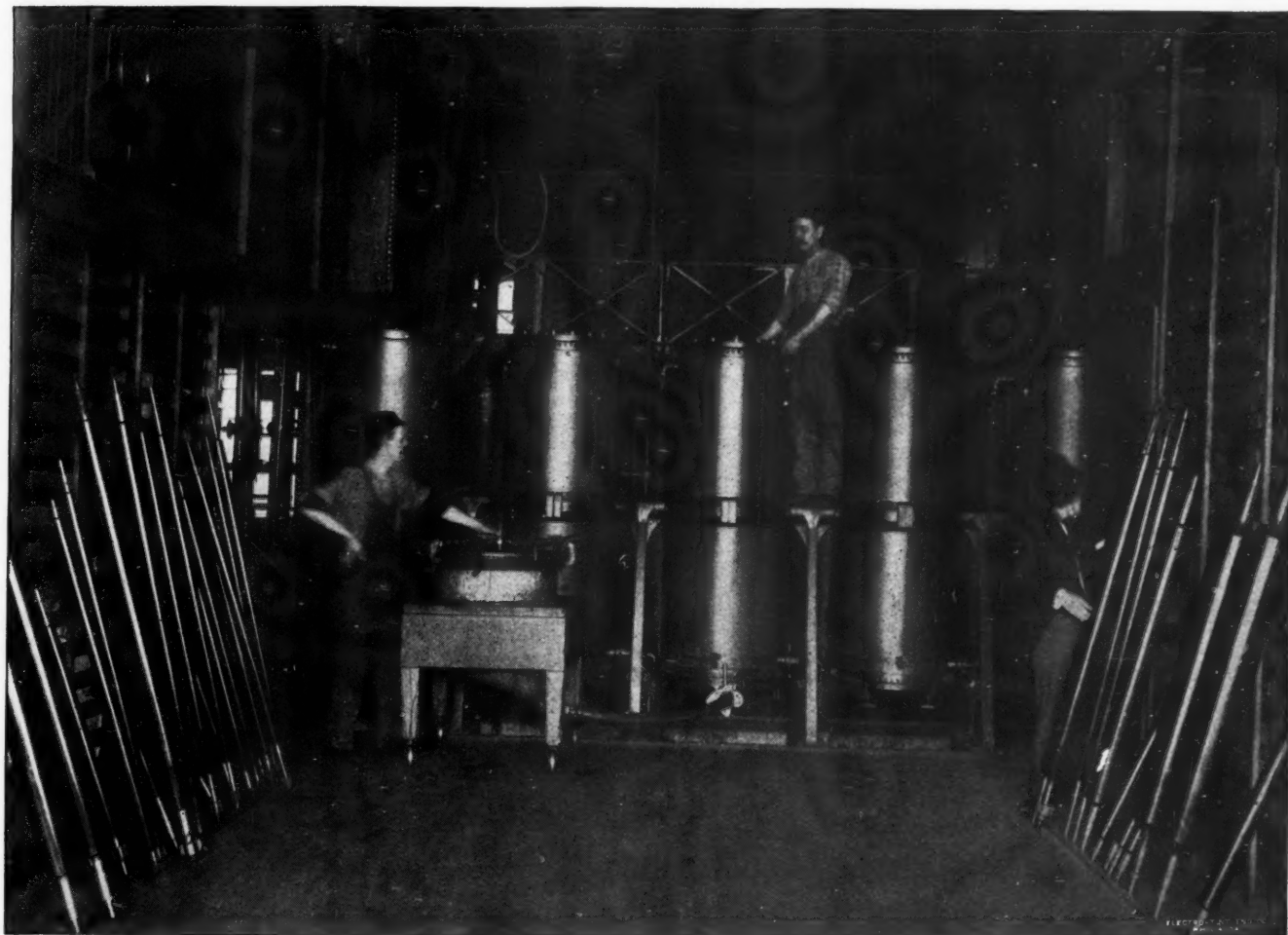
FOR PRINTERS' USE

ROLLERS SUPERIOR IN  
QUALITY TO THOSE MADE  
BY THE OLD METHODS.  
NO PRINTER OR PRESSMAN  
SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

DON'T FORGET THE FACT  
THAT IT IS THE  
ROLLER THAT DOES  
THE WORK.

USING GOOD ROLLERS  
MEANS GOOD WORK.

POOR ROLLERS MEAN  
POOR WORK, DISSATIS-  
FIED CUSTOMERS AND  
DISPUTED BILLS.



### GOOD JOBWORK, CLEAN, CLEAR PRESSWORK

ON A NEWSPAPER, MEANS SATISFIED  
PATRONS,  
PLEASED ADVERTISERS, AND  
BETTER PRICES.

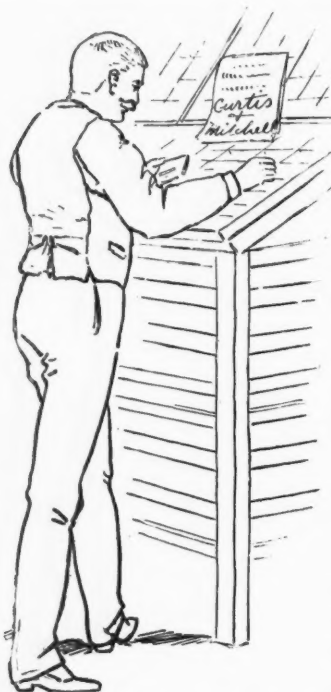
THE above illustration shows five of the front row of the great cylinders or "Gatling Guns," each containing about twenty molds for cylinder-press rollers. The center one is being filled from the bottom with melted composition. The composition is forced by compressed air into a chamber at the base of each cylinder and upward into all the molds at one operation. Result: **ROLLERS THAT ARE SOLID, SMOOTH AND ELASTIC.** The superiority of our methods and their products over the old-fashioned and now antiquated means employed by all others in the business, as illustrated on opposite

page, is too obvious to sensible people to need extended mention. We leave it to the common sense of the printer as to which process is the best.

Every pressman who takes pride in his business is interested in the excellence of the article required in the production of good, fine work in the shortest possible time. What is more helpful to him than an elegant roller, straight as an arrow and absolutely free from pinholes, such as are made by

### BINGHAM'S GATLING GUN PROCESS.

We do not guarantee our rollers to be proof against all the changes and vicissitudes of the weather, the ravages of time, the "ruthless hands of ignorance," the crotchets of cranks or the cussedness of crooks. But we will give you rollers of a superior kind, made by a method that you **MUST** acknowledge is the **ONLY** way a roller **SHOULD** be made.



**T**HIS compositor, having reached the end of his copy, recognizes a familiar name. The office has lately received from this firm its selection of new type and material, which takes the place of the old sent in exchange. No useless type nor old material in this office. Clear faces of type intermingled with modern styles please his customers and keep him busy the year through. Maybe you have overlooked the fact that your office needs renovating. Weed out the old faces and worn-out type, brass rule, leads, etc., and send them to this house to be replaced with new and useful goods. Time saved is money earned. Send

for their catalogue, which shows a large and excellent variety of Type, Borders, etc., also Printing Presses, Paper Cutters, and Printing Material. Save time and expense, and put yourself in communication with, or send your orders to

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**TRANSFER INK FOR  
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WE MAKE BETTER THAN  
ANYONE ELSE  
IN AMERICA.  
IT COSTS \$1.50 A POUND.**

**BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

WE MAKE EVERY OTHER KIND  
OF INK USED BY  
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS  
AND THEY ALL WORK.

## The Reason Why!

**T**HE accompanying advertisement, taken from a recent number of *The Creamery Journal*, published at Waterloo, Iowa, by Fred. L. Kimball, tells, in words too strong to be denied, of the incalculable benefit to be derived from a careful study of *THE INLAND PRINTER* each month.

## Does This Strike You?

**H**AVE you been struggling along for years trying to get out a trade paper that would pay? Do you not know that if you would take *THE INLAND PRINTER*—read it, study it and *learn*—that success would crown your efforts? Let everyone in your establishment, from the proprietor down to the “devil,” subscribe for “the leading trade journal of the world in the printing industry,” and we will venture to say that inside of six months the character of work produced will so much improve that you will be surprised. Surprised not only at how much better your productions are, but also at the boom your trade will have.



**ONE DOLLAR** will keep *THE INLAND PRINTER* on your desk **Six Months.**  
**TWO DOLLARS** will cause it to be seen there for **One Year.**  
**THREE DOLLARS** pays for a Year's Subscription and our magnificent *United States Map.*

Try it six months or a year. You cannot afford to be without it. Volume IX begins with the October number.

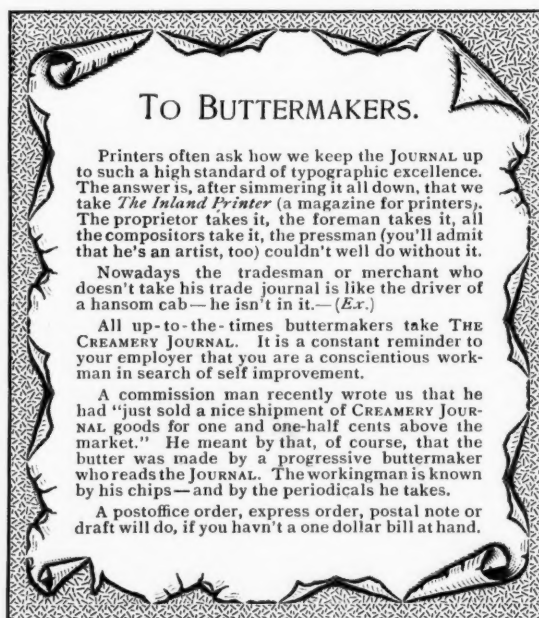
**NOW IS THE TIME TO  
SUBSCRIBE.**



**The Inland Printer Co.**

**Publishers,**

**163 Monroe Street, Chicago.**



### TO BUTTERMAKERS.

Printers often ask how we keep the *JOURNAL* up to such a high standard of typographic excellence. The answer is, after simmering it all down, that we take *The Inland Printer* (a magazine for printers). The proprietor takes it, the foreman takes it, all the compositors take it, the pressman (you'll admit that he's an artist, too) couldn't well do without it.

Nowadays the tradesman or merchant who doesn't take his trade journal is like the driver of a hansom cab—he isn't in it.—(Ex.)

All up-to-the-times buttermakers take *THE CREAMERY JOURNAL*. It is a constant reminder to your employer that you are a conscientious workman in search of self improvement.

A commission man recently wrote us that he had “just sold a nice shipment of *CREAMERY JOURNAL* goods for one and one-half cents above the market.” He meant by that, of course, that the butter was made by a progressive buttermaker who reads the *JOURNAL*. The workingman is known by his chips—and by the periodicals he takes.

A postoffice order, express order, postal note or draft will do, if you haven't a one dollar bill at hand.

## BAD FOR THE COW.

When George Stephenson applied to Parliament for the right to build the first railway in the United Kingdom, a question was propounded to him which many persons thought would give the death blow to his great plans.

*"What would happen if a cow got in the way of your engine?"*

The people looked grave. There could be only one result: inevitable overthrow and destruction of the engine, with great loss of property and injury to life.

But Stephenson answered the question very confidently in seven words—*"It would be bad for the cow."*

Now how does this apply to the printing business? Where does it touch you, my doubting friend?

Right here. By clinging to your old machinery, you are planting yourself directly in the pathway of Progress.

It isn't going to stop Progress; she's going right ahead. It isn't likely to hurt her—but it will be bad for you.

Don't do it. Just let us talk this matter over together; we'll put down a few figures on paper and you will see matters in a different light.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

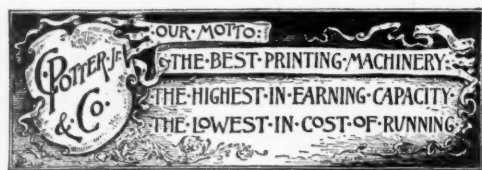
8 Spruce Street, New York.

174 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass.

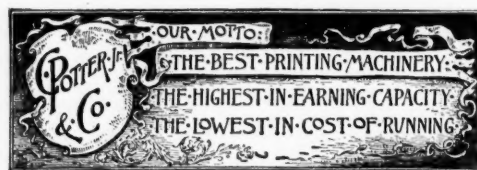
D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager,

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.





C. POTTER, JR.  
H. W. FISH.  
J. M. TITSWORTH.  
D. E. TITSWORTH.



# THE POTTER

WEB PRINTING AND FOLDING MACHINES,

FLAT-BED PERFECTING,

LITHOGRAPHIC,

TWO-REVOLUTION, TWO AND FOUR ROLL,

DRUM CYLINDER

# PRESSES &

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MONEY MAKERS.

C. POTTER, Jr., & CO.,

12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET,

NEW YORK.



ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

## BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

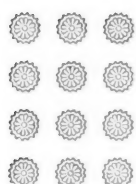
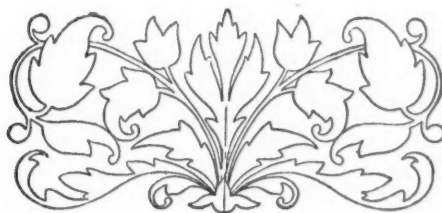


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ZINC ETCHING,  
HALF-TONE ENGRAVING,  
WOOD ENGRAVING,  
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175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

We are prepared to execute promptly all orders for any of the above classes of work. Our facilities are unexcelled. We make a specialty of Process and Half-Tone Work. Notice plate on the other side, as a specimen of our productions.



THE INLAND PRINTER.

---



NATURE'S MIRROR.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 175 Monroe street, Chicago.  
(See the other side of this sheet.)





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

### THE LETTERS "Q" AND "U."

To the Editor: SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 20, 1891.

Will some of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER please tell me, through that most excellent paper, why the letters "q" and "u" are not cast on one body? I have never seen a case where the "u" did not immediately follow the "q," and "Webster's International" says under "q" that it is always followed by "u." The two, on one body, could be kept in the present "q" box, and thus another box would not be needed. AN INQUIRER.

### THE "ANGLE-ROLLER STARTER" AGAIN.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 12, 1891.

I see from your valuable journal that the printer who receives the benefit of the pressman's ideas does not want to give credit to whom credit is due for the angle-roller starter, because he had it in use before the patent was applied for and granted. I suggested the idea of a starter to put the angle rollers in motion before the plate would strike them to Mr. McElroy in 1883, when putting up a press for Wm. F. Fell & Co., where there are now five in use. Mr. McElroy carried the idea to Canada, and printers there may say the same as Messrs. W. C. Gage & Son, of Battle Creek, Michigan. I beg to offer Mr. Gage my thanks, however, for his acknowledgment that the roller starter is a money saver for him. For myself I have not been able to sell enough to pay me for the cost of patent outside of the office of Wm. Fell & Co., where I work. Its simplicity makes it a ready prey for pirates.

JOHN GAMBLE.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., September 6, 1891.

At the September meeting of No. 12 a committee was appointed to wait upon the political managers and others who advertise, and request them to withhold their patronage from certain weekly papers, which are set up by non-union men. It is thought that if the union conducts an aggressive fight against these papers their proprietors will soon be forced to come to terms or to close up shop. The relations between the management of the various daily papers of Baltimore and the union are very amicable, every daily paper in town living strictly up to the regulations of the union, which speaks well for the liberality and fairness of their proprietors.

Business in all branches of printing is very dull, and a large number of idle men may be seen sitting around the newspaper offices or standing on the corner of North and Baltimore streets. Therefore I advise printers who are looking for work to steer clear of these parts, as the outlook for the future is by no means encouraging.

In the death of Mr. Francis N. Dawes, which occurred a few weeks ago, Baltimore Typographical Union sustained the loss of a most useful member and one whose place in union councils it is hard to fill. He was many times honored with positions of trust by the union, and as often was the union honored by the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of office. Mr. Dawes represented this union at the Buffalo convention of the International Typographical Union. At the time of his death he was chairman of the membership committee, in which capacity he had acted for several years. The cause of death was consumption of the throat.

Mr. Nicholas B. Talbot, the survivor of two wars—the Mexican and the late civil war—and a most patriotic, consistent and

enthusiastic trades-unionist, is serving his third term as president of No. 12. Although Mr. Talbot has served this union in many capacities, it may be said of him in truth that the office has always sought the man and not he the office. Mr. Talbot represented this union at the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union, and I have it from such good authority as Mark Crawford that he was one of the ablest members of that convention.

G. R.

### TYPOTHETÆ MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 10, 1891.

Several communications have appeared in recent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER relating to the proceedings of the meetings of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association, which are of a nature calculated to throw discredit on that organization, both collectively and individually. The writer has looked for some counter communication from the officers of the typothetæ, but as none has appeared, the presumption is that the letters, being anonymous, are deemed unworthy of a reply.

While there may be some fragments of truth in what has been written, yet it is well understood that the truth but half told is worse than a lie. The writer, being in a position to know the true state of affairs, in the interest of fair play, is constrained to take up the cudgel in defense of the maligned organization.

While these letters are written by a member of the typothetæ, their general tenor would indicate that their author was more in sympathy with the union than the body to which he belongs, and that his object was to stir up ill-feeling.

It is to nobody's interest to make enemies where friends may as easily be obtained, and this applies with equal force to the union as a body. It is to the union's interest to cultivate feelings of friendship with an organization that, though small and comparatively weak, is yet growing, and which pays a higher rate for bookwork than the union scale, and is doing its share in maintaining the standard of wages.

A few facts in relation to the actual numerical strength and financial condition of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association will speak for themselves.

On October 9, 1891, there were on the roll 144 members, of whom 113 were in good standing. The amount in the treasury, with no liabilities, was \$193. The society is an incorporated one, and is therefore responsible to the secretary of state for the correctness of its financial statements.

It is one of the lessons of history that the effect of persecution has always been to the ultimate benefit of the persecuted. A reaction in favor of the maligned parties is sure to set in when the true facts are understood.

FAIR PLAY.

### FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, New York, October 15, 1891.

Trade in Albany at the present time is good. Extra work in the job offices has reduced the list of subs. The newspapers are all running about the usual number of frames with no slides, a practice that has held sway during the summer months.

The Albany *Sun* is a new one-cent morning paper issued by the Albany Telegram Company. It runs about eight frames. It is endeavoring to be a success in giving the news, although it has neither the Associated nor United Press reports. Manager Hill, of the Telegram Company, has contracted for five Mergenthaler linotype machines, to be used on the *Sun* and the *Sunday Telegram*.

The *Evening Journal* has five of the Mergenthaler linotype machines and a fast set of operators. The records made by the operators in a single day are as follows, eight hours constituting a day's work: Clarence Houghton, 44,783 ems; William D. Youngs, 42,000; Eugene Ferris, 40,000; George Held, 38,781; L. G. Rifenberick, 35,051; Walter J. Gunn, 33,755. The operators are all printers who seven months ago set type at the case.

James A. Waldron, who worked up his way from the case, lately resigned as city editor of the *Evening Journal*, and is now

holding a \$100 per week situation in New York city as literary secretary to a well-known writer and author of that city. He is succeeded by William N. Nichols.

The president of the newly-formed state association of typographical unions is an Albany printer, James A. Kirwin, who works on the *Evening Times*. He is also president of the Albany Typographical Union.

John Henry Farrell, the main stockholder of the Albany Union, has fitted up a new building for his paper. It is the finest newspaper office in Albany. The rumored consolidation of his paper with the Albany *Times* has not yet taken place.

Julius B. Southworth, an Albany journalist, made a seven-weeks' trip to Alaska the past summer. Being equipped with a camera and several notebooks, he returned with many curious relics and much interesting matter. During the winter he will give illustrated lectures on Alaska and its resources. X. Y. Z.

#### FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor : POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 15, 1891.

Trade seems to be picking up once more, and there is every indication for a good run of work. Most of the offices are busy.

The employes of the *Sunday Courier* seem to be rather unfortunate of late. Mr. R. Mitchell, foreman of the office, recently broke his leg in jumping from a wagon, and is just getting around. Joseph Kelly, while attending the firemen's tournament, at Hudson, October 17, fell and dislocated his elbow, a fact he did not discover until he called on a physician the next morning. It was a very painful accident, but he is now slowly recovering.

Libel suits are multiplying in this vicinity. One against Levi Crapser, editor of the *Sun*, of this city, for malicious libel, we understand, has been amicably settled. Another against William N. Tyler, of the Rhinebeck *Gazette*, found cause for action, but as the case did not seem an unwarrantable attack, he escaped with the small fine of 6 cents.

The Cold Spring *Recorder* has been sold to Irving P. McCoy, who assumed proprietorship about September 15.

A bright, newsy, one-cent sheet called the *Sun*, has been started at Albany by the Albany Sun Publishing Company. It is a seven-column folio and independent in everything.

The Albany Argus Company have issued in pamphlet form the amendments to the charter of that city.

John W. Buckmaster, Jr., local editor of the Yonkers *Gazette*, was married to Miss Alice E. Wyatt, of Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 7.

The Kingston *Leader* roundly berates the New York *World* for scandalously libeling some of Kingston's best citizens in its account of the savings bank embezzlement. A. R. W.

#### MARYLAND STATE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., September 5, 1891.

The contract for the Maryland state printing was awarded, last week, to the "lowest bidder," the figures being \$9,500! The contract calls for the printing of the reports of the various departments of the state government, the journal (daily) of proceedings of both branches of the legislature (whose sessions extend over ninety days), as many copies of bills, acts, etc., offered in either branch of the legislature as there are members, and considerable other printing specified in the call for bids, as provided by law. The successful bidder is the proprietor of a small newspaper office in Frederick, Maryland, a town about eighty miles from the seat of government—and he is opposed to the typographical union, as evidenced by his action in locking out members of Frederick union because of a demand for \$9 per week, and his peremptory refusal afterward to treat with the state organizer. No one, whose ideas of the printing business soar above those of an oyster, believes for an instant that \$9,500 is a fair price for the state printing, or that it can be done at that price without considerable loss to the "lowest bidder."

The truth of the matter is, in the distribution of patronage the state printing is allotted by the political managers to some one

of their favorites, who must, of course, when proposals for printing are advertised for, send in the "lowest bid," and he has no trouble to do this, as he is given "tips" from the inside which will enable him to bid "lower than the lowest" every time. For anyone not in the game to attempt to bid successfully is the extreme of folly; if he would undertake to do the work for nothing the man on the slate would go him one better and guarantee to pay the state a bonus. Any losses which the successful bidder might sustain, because of his apparently very low bid, will be made good by his friends in the orders which they will have passed in the legislature for extra printing, which is paid for at extra prices—any bill (no matter how exorbitant) which may be rendered for printing of this kind being paid without question. To give an idea of the proportions of the snake in this printing contract: A few years ago the state printer's agreement called for \$90,000—more than nine times the amount of the present contract—and a bill was presented for extra work amounting to \$20,000. A hayseed member, who had some hesitancy about voting for the additional appropriation, was convinced that the charge was a legitimate one by being offered \$500 to read the proof-sheet of a "very important" bill. An employing printer, who at that time had a "pull," told me that he was paid by the state printer that year \$6,000 for setting up and printing the state school board report, the state printer furnishing the paper. A great deal could be said on the subject of state contracts for public printing, and good reasons given why it would be of advantage to journeymen printers, as well as a saving to the state, to do away with the present contract system and establish a state printing office. N.

#### THE FIFTY-NINE HOUR LAW FOR MORNING PAPERS.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., September 12, 1891.

The fifty-nine hour law for morning papers, passed at the Boston session of the International Typographical Union, will be lived up to as closely as practicable by the members of Baltimore Typographical Union, that body at its last meeting having adopted measures looking to that end. No one, however, appears to do much enthusing over this extraordinary piece of interference by the International Typographical Union in a matter whose regulation clearly comes within the province of subordinate unions—as much so, indeed, as the fixing of the price for composition. The object of this measure, as claimed by its author, is to give employment to more men. It may have this effect in some localities; but in Baltimore the cry has been for more hours. The union here has never required a minimum number of hours' composition. The scale of prices provides for starting composition not later than 7 P.M., but men are called off in crowds at any time during the night as work on the paper progresses, and on some of the papers it is rare that more than half the force is on later than twelve o'clock. It is asserted without the shadow of a doubt that this system permits the employment of more men than would be the case if seven (or even six) hours' consecutive composition were required. The restriction of daily newspaper hands to a maximum number of hours' work will inflict a great hardship on printers in those localities which have low rates for composition. It would be worth studying the expression of countenance of a man who had been working in New York under a 50-cent scale—large display ads, measured as agate—when he pastes up his string at Frederick, Maryland, solid brevier, 1½ cents per inch, six hours' work. Don't you think it possible that he might become a convert to the let-the-hours-of-work-be-adjusted-to-suit-local-condition doctrine? If not, he would cause in Mark Tapléy even a pang of jealousy, were that gentleman alive and on the scene. Heretofore the only thing which has made life on a morning paper bearable has been the fact that a man could come into the office at any hour that suited him, do as much talking around the room as he pleased and distribute his type as he pleased, and it was no one's concern provided he had sufficient letter in his case to do a night's work when time was called. Under the fifty-nine hour rule, however, he must be on a rush from the time he enters the office. G.



## FROM SAN DIEGO.

To the Editor:

SAN DIEGO, Cal., October 14, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 221 is in trouble. The men in the composing room of the *Union* office were locked out on Tuesday evening, September 14, and were informed by the foreman, C. H. Poole, a union man, that their services were no longer required. The causes leading to this are rather peculiar, and a like case, perhaps, has never occurred in the annals of unionism.

Mr. Poole, the foreman, is a man of merit in his line, and has always been highly esteemed by those who became acquainted with him, but to the men under him he has always been rather dictatorial. When the six-day law went into effect Mr. Poole refused to obey the order of the union, and when compelled to do so, evaded the law by intimating that when a man from the chapel went on he did it at the peril of his situation, and, of course, each man refused. Since that time Mr. Poole has made it quite unpleasant for the *Union* chapel.

About two months ago facts became known to the men that gave them, as they claim, cause to demand Mr. Poole's discharge. A committee from the chapel waited on Mr. Babcock, the proprietor of the paper and of Coronado Hotel, and stated that they were aware of certain facts relating to a relation existing between the foreman and the business manager, and that they could not maintain their self-respect and remain in the composing room. In a few days they were locked out, and are still out. Poole has gone to the Sandwich Islands, and a fraternity force hold the fort.

A weekly paper took up the charges and scored the manager, who in turn wrote an editorial relating to the editor of the weekly paper, who immediately brought suit against the manager for criminal libel and damages for \$50,000.

A new paper will be started about the first of December, or as soon as the postal telegraph, giving the United Press franchise, can be built to this city from Los Angeles. At this date over ten miles have been built. Work is fairly good in the city. The *Union* chapel of twelve are receiving benefits from the International, and by the time they run out the new paper will begin. No. 221.

## "A COMPETENT FOREMAN OR SUPERINTENDENT."

To the Editor:

DENVER, Colo., September 16, 1891.

A correspondent in the September number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* bewails the lack of material for the position of foreman or superintendent. When was there a time it could truthfully be said there was a glut in the market for this particular material? To be sure, in former years boys had an opportunity to learn the whole business (what there was of it), but history would be belied if it were claimed that a larger proportion climbed above mediocrity than at the present day. The dearth of men fully competent to manage large interests was as noticeable fifty years ago as now; and if the phonograph had been in existence then, and any old printer had spoken into it, we might hear the same old refrain, "The boys don't learn the trade nowadays as I learned it."

The secret of the matter is, too much is called for. Ignoring the fact that the business has for the last twenty years been cut up into departments, and also that the variety and scope of the job department has most wonderfully increased, making it almost impossible for any one apprentice to get a thorough knowledge of all the branches, the cry is constantly going up for an all-round printer, meaning, I suppose, a job, book and newspaper compositor and cylinder and platen pressman all rolled into one. If any such gifted individual ever attained this wonderful versatility, he died before I had a chance to get acquainted with him. I do not say the experience is impossible, but the artist who is capable of exercising it may well consider the advisability of transferring his talents to some more remunerative field than a printing office.

It has been the experience of many a printer that the best foreman he ever worked for was a man who had the requisite executive ability to manage men with the least friction, who required good work, who knew good work when he saw it, but was by no means the best printer that could be named, even in the

office which he managed. A man who keeps everything moving with clock-like precision, working every man for what he is worth, turning out the work at the minimum cost but with due regard to the interests of the particular trade to which the house is catering, often makes the difference between profit and loss in these days of close figuring; while the all-round artist spends valuable time working up details which the customer never considers, and for which he certainly will not pay.

The remedy for inefficient superintendence is to procure a competent executive for each department, while the proprietor exercises the general superintendency, which he will be competent to do if he has built up his own business in detail, and not left it to some so-called all-round printer.

J. F. C.

## FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 12, 1891.

At the meeting in November, of Kansas City union, seven young ladies will be initiated into the mysteries of unionism. This bevy of fair typos has been employed for some years past by the Western Newspaper Union, of this city, and the fact of their joining the ranks of organized labor is explained by the "squaring" of the office employing them. Unionism in Kansas City has had no greater victory for months past than this. It was one of the unexpected things that sometimes happen, and was largely brought about by an active boycott waged against the Western Newspaper Union by the Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance. The union scale of prices and wages have been insured in this office for a year, and a half dozen good union men were given permanent employment. In addition to these young ladies, no objection was raised to the admission of the foreman, Mr. Stevens. The Western Newspaper Union furnishes stereotyped matter and auxiliary sheets to country newspapers, and for years has paid a much lower rate of wages than the union scale.

The offices of Burd & Fletcher and the Rigby-Ramsey Printing Company have become union since your correspondent's last letter.

Messrs. Charley and George O. Miller, formerly of this city, at last accounts are located in Denver, Colorado.

It is generally understood that Doctor Munford has a chance of again getting the *Times* newspaper property, provided he can lift the financial incumbrance hanging over it by November 1.

The Tiernan-Havens Printing Company is now running a number of extra men, occasioned by the publication of the proceedings of the Western States Commercial Congress in book form.

Work on the dailies is not too good, phalanxes being not uncommon and more than a plenty of subs to do the work.

The number of non-union offices is becoming materially reduced.

The Priests of Pallas programme was a handsome specimen of lithographic art issued by the Union Bank Note Company.

Miss Pearl Long, from Hutchinson, Kansas, is a recent candidate for distributing honors on the *Times*.

T. G. Croft, who went to Galveston some months ago, has been compelled to leave there on account of his health, and is now in Denver, Colorado.

L. E. H.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1891.

Affairs at the government printing office are assuming a brisk aspect. By next month quite a number of new appointments will have been made. The regular night-bill force will then have been completed and shortly after the *Congressional Record* list will be made out. It is rumored that there are already over three hundred applicants for situations on these lists. There will be about one hundred hands detailed to the *Record* room and two-thirds of that number to the night-bill force.

About three weeks ago the *Church News*, published here in the interests of Catholicism, went to the wall. A stock company has



now been formed, capital \$10,000, in 100 equal shares. Work down town is beginning to pick up a little, and book and job offices are doing a reasonably fair business. Subbing on the newspapers is quite brisk, though printers are flocking to the city with aspirations to appointment on the *Record*. There is considerable guessing as to who will be detailed to the night-bill and *Record* forces. Also as to the foremanship of the former.

Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Brian are already beginning to make out the list of "swifts" for the *Record*, and none but these gentlemen can imagine the immensity of the contract.

The *Economist*, published here in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance, is becoming quite a popular journal and has a large circulation.

The *Public Service*, a weekly devoted to the interest of United States civil service and containing general department news, does not seem to strike any of its readers very forcibly, especially be they members of the printing fraternity, for mechanically the paper is of a very ancient type. The composition is done by means of that dread to all printers the "typesetting machine." The first column on the first page leads off with the following apologetic statement, and has consequently considerably amused its readers:

The type for this paper is set by a machine which has not yet been perfected to the extent of including accented e's, diphthong letters or italics in connection with brevier. Therefore we trust you will kindly attribute all such omissions to the machine and not to The Editor.

Among those employes that have returned from leave of absence since our last writing might be mentioned the following, employed in the first division: J. E. Bright, J. S. Burnside, A. J. Watson, H. S. Gunn, E. C. Smith, C. F. Garrette, John Weber, W. F. Johnson, E. L. Kaiser, W. M. Stuart, R. J. Hale and J. C. Quein.

Foreman John L. Kennedy, the popular president of No. 101, is very much pleased since the new type has been introduced into the second division.

L. S. Hill was elected chairman of the first division a short time since. Messrs. D. L. Sandoe and P. Nachman were also candidates who received a fair number of votes.

Election day is now drawing nigh and the employes are already making applications for leave in order to "go home to vote."

EM DASH.

#### FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., October 19, 1891.

There is a statute in Maryland that makes it an offense subject to fine for one to perform any unnecessary labor on Sunday or offer for sale any article other than medicine. For some years past this "Blue law," in some of its provisions, has been considered a dead letter, and consequently openly violated. A couple of weeks ago the grand jury ordered the police board to enforce the Sunday law in its entirety. This created wild alarm and the most determined opposition among the publishers of the Sunday papers. The *Morning Herald* advised vendors of cigars, tobacco and newspapers to ignore the order. But the crisis is passed; one Sunday's observance seems to have been enough for the gentlemen of the jury, for they modified the obnoxious law last week, and now once more the Sunday papers "go." How a grand jury can suspend or modify a law is not quite apparent, but the fact is on record all the same.

The *Baltimore Baptist* has dropped the word Baltimore from its heading, and hereafter will be known simply as the *Baptist*. It is now an eight-page paper and presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

The charge of criminal libel instituted against the publisher of the *Every Saturday* has been withdrawn, owing to a full and complete retraction in the editorial columns of the paper.

The *Herald and Torch* is the name of a new daily which made its appearance a few weeks ago in Hagerstown, Maryland.

The *Evening World* complains that there is a systematic effort on the part of some people in this city to withhold news matters

from the afternoon papers so that the morning luminaries can get them first. I have no doubt about the *World's* having good cause to complain. I have known it done among the morning papers themselves. Perhaps the offending ones hold that all is fair in love and war and in getting the news.

The Baltimore Printing Pressmen's Union has elected George M. Hardester president of that organization.

Baltimore Typographical Union has a committee out to wait upon the politicians and impress upon them the unfairness of giving any advertising to the non-union weekly papers. So far the committee has met with but poor success, for the men who manipulate the political wires are not discriminating in this matter, giving all the weeklies the same patronage.

Book and job work has been picking up lately, which was extremely dull during the latter part of the summer.

The foundation for the new building to be occupied by the *Manufacturers' Record*, at St. Paul and Fayette streets, is already up, and work is to be rapidly pushed forward on the job.

FIDELITIES.

#### NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 10, 1891.

Some two or three years ago Mr. R. C. Harding, editor of *Typo*, advocated in his journal the formation of a combination of the journalists of this colony, somewhat after the style of the English Institute of Journalists. He pleaded the cause on every possible occasion from that time forward, but the plea did not seem to have any avail—I say apparently. When I was in Dunedin last year I had several conversations upon the subject with Mr. M. Cohen, sub-editor of the *Dunedin Star*, but Mr. Cohen's motive was not for the advancement of journalism and journalists; he desired a local association, so that they could send a delegate to the Trades Council to counteract a particular movement on foot at that time. No association was formed at the period I am writing of. In the meantime *Typo's* persistent remarks upon the subject drew Mr. E. P. Haggen's attention. Mr. Haggen is the editor and proprietor of one of our Wellington country newspapers. He did not advocate the matter in his journal, but issued a circular containing the pith of *Typo's* pleas, and sent this circular to the leading journalists of the colony. Even this seemed of no effect, and some time elapsed before we again heard of any movement. During this session of parliament, Mr. Mark Cohen came to Wellington to relieve his brother, who was parliamentary special for the *Star*, and during his short stay here he called together the journalists who are at present in this city from all over the colony, doing special sessional work, and from that representative meeting sprang the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The constitution has been largely framed upon that of the English institute, and the membership will embrace all classes of working journalists, editors, subs, reporters, special writers on all subjects, artists, correspondents and readers. Women are to enjoy all the privileges. The Institute will be governed by a council elected by the branches, which are to be formed in all parts of the colony, with provisions for honorary members, associates (persons indirectly connected with journalism) and junior associates (persons training for the profession). There will be no degree of "Fellow" in connection with the Institute, the members at the first meeting for considering the draft constitution strongly objecting to creating or recognizing an aristocracy in the profession. A provisional council was set up, consisting of Messrs. E. T. Gillon (editor *Evening Post*), R. A. Loughman (editor *New Zealand Times*), Rous-Marten (correspondent), H. B. Bridge (sub-editor *Evening Post*), and W. F. Roydhouse (editor *Evening Press*). To these will be added the chairmen of the various branches as they come into existence. Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. R. C. Harding and Mr. E. A. Haggen, and there was some talk of making *Typo* the organ of the Institute.

The first meeting of the council of the Institute of Journalists was held last Monday afternoon, when Mr. E. T. Gillon was

elected president. This honor has been given Mr. Gillon as a tribute to the oldest New Zealand journalist, he having been one of the staff of the *Otago Daily Times*, which came out just three months after the first daily paper in this colony. At that time Mr. (now Sir) Julius Vogel and Mr. Farjeon, the novelist, were also on the staff. Mr. George Humphries (Press Association) was elected secretary, he having filled that position from the start. A resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the Honorable the Premier, urging the necessity for the house proceeding this session with the consideration of the Libel Bill as an act of justice to the press of the colony.

TOM L. MILLS.

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 11, 1891.

There is trouble brewing in this city between the typothetæ and the typographical union. The cause which leads to this condition of affairs, is the measure passed at the last meeting of the typographical union, held the last Sunday in September, to the effect that hereafter all "lean" type shall be measured and charged for according to the scale of twelve ems to the alphabet. This is a revival of the measure passed in 1886, whereby the standard was reduced for pica to bourgeois, inclusive, from thirteen to twelve ems. The members of the typothetæ claim that the typographical union is not adhering to its agreement not to enforce the change for a certain number of years, which was entered into by this organization on account of representations of the employing printers to the effect that the type used by the different offices could not be changed to conform with this scale of prices without great loss. In fact, in the majority of cases, it would necessitate the substitution of entirely new type and the entire loss of the old stock on hand.

On October 9, the typothetæ of San Francisco held a special meeting to take action in the premises. It is reported that the members refused to accept this new rule, and pledged themselves to support each other in the case of any strike being made to enforce its provisions. What the outcome will be is a matter of grave conjecture. It is thought that arbitration will be resorted to, but the existing conditions do not promise that much satisfaction will be obtained by this method. The typographical union considers that its members are underpaid under the present system of measurement, and the employing printers do not see their way clear to paying more than they are doing at present without serious loss to themselves. It is much to be regretted that any differences of opinion should arise at this very inopportune moment. The printing business has not been so dull for years as it is at present, and it requires the utmost efforts on behalf of the trade to make both ends meet.

In several instances members of the typothetæ declare that they will fight the new measure, even if compelled to do so without the support of the organization. They assert that they would be compelled to go out of business entirely were they to pay according to the new scale. One house states that it would increase its expenses \$15 per day, thereby reducing its income to such an extent that trade could not be carried on at any profit whatever.

This topic has, for a long period, been occupying the minds of the interested parties and numerous schemes have been promulgated to secure the measurement of type below the standard to do even justice to the employer and the employés. One of the methods advocated with much zeal is as follows: "Divide the amount of the string by the number of ems contained in the alphabet of the letter set, multiply the product by the difference between the number of ems in the alphabet and the standard, and add the result to the string." It is claimed that this system would be strictly fair and would not raise the scale on the employer, the employé receiving exactly the amount earned, and that this method finds the shortage in any sized string of any one type down to a hair space.

There have been several magazines started on this coast and, with one exception, they have all gone where the woodbine twineth. Even the exception is nearing this fate, having been on its

last legs for some years. But a new publication, which, if the large amount of advertising and the excellent workmanship be any criterion, is bound to stay, is the *Californian Illustrated Magazine*, the first number of which was issued from the press of C. A. Murdock & Co. the beginning of this month. The reading matter, printing and illustrations are exceptionally good, proving that the very best typographical work can be executed here. E. P.

#### FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ontario, October 19, 1891.

The printing business in this city is at the present the dulllest for a great many years, but I am pleased to state that there are signs of a revival in the near future. At the present time No. 91 is endeavoring to increase the scale from \$11 per week of fifty-four hours to \$12 for the same number of hours, and from 28 cents to 30 cents per 1,000 for weekly newspaper piecework—not an extravagant figure in a city of close on 200,000 population. The case is now in the hands of the executive council, and we expect a favorable report at any moment.

About three weeks ago the lumber-mill men of the Chaudiere and Ottawa valley struck for shorter hours and an increase of pay. The time worked was 11¾ hours per day for an average wage of \$6.54 per week. The situation becoming unbearable a strike was the result, and one bright morning in September 3,500 men walked out of eight mills, completely paralyzing trade in that section. Organized labor in Ottawa city took the matter up and appointed J. W. Patterson, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and by the way a delegate from Ottawa to the Boston session of the International Typographical Union, to carry on the fight in the interest of the millmen, and after a bitter fight victory crowned his labors on Friday, October 16, at 3 P.M., by a complete surrender on the part of the employers. Large sums of money were contributed by the various organizations in this city, amounting to nearly \$15,000.

At the session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress just closed in the city of Quebec, out of fifty-six delegates from all parts of Canada, seventeen printers were present, representing not only typographical unions but various other bodies, such as trades councils and Knights of Labor assemblies. I am also informed by the secretary of the congress that almost every typographical union in the country pays per capita tax. Not so bad for the printers of Canada.

The office of the *Daily Empire* performed the task of moving their plant to new premises on Adelaide street, west, a short distance from their old stand, on the 17th. They now occupy a large four-story building well adapted to newspaper work, and one in which I believe the compositors will be happy and comfortable. The *World* has also purchased a new building on Yonge street, but so far no sign is made of moving. When that event takes place Toronto newspapers will be as well housed as any on the continent, of course excepting the larger American cities. The *Mail* has the most suitable one, the composing room being large and commodious, closely followed by the *Globe* and *Empire*.

The time for election is rapidly coming around, but so far no names are mentioned for the chief offices. President Cassidy, I believe, will not be a candidate, but he should be sent to Philadelphia whether he wishes to go or not.

Our popular and efficient financial secretary, M. J. Meehan, has just recovered from a few weeks' fight with rheumatism. Everyone is pleased to see him out again. WELLINGTON.

#### A NEW ZEALAND EDITOR'S METHODS.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 9, 1891.

We have recently had a fire in a printing office in our colony which very well bears the term sensational. The *Dunedin Herald* was a journal which went through many vicissitudes during its existence as a daily morning, then morning and evening, finally evening only, in which latter condition it eked out merely a bare subsistence, and when it was just on the verge of collapse the labor



party thought it would be a very great help if they could get an organ during the election time, which was then drawing nigh (this is some fifteen or eighteen months ago), so they floated a Workers' Company, bought out the *Herald* and brought out an evening journal under the name of the *Globe*. The old employés of the *Herald* took up shares in the *Globe* and their services were retained. Mr. William Freeman Kitchen, who had been sub-editor of the *Herald*, was appointed editor and manager of the *Globe*, but he was editorially controlled by some wiser heads than his own, for frequently he allowed his pen to run away from him, and his style of journalism has recently been severely lashed in our parliament, owing to his having instructed his chief reporter to travel *incog.* with two public officers journeying in a train on public business. The reporter seated himself behind the officers and while going through a tunnel he took a shorthand note of their conversation, which was afterward, for the editor's own purpose, published in the columns of the *Globe*. The press of the colony commented in severe terms upon the matter as degrading to the journalistic profession. To continue the direct narrative: The time for producing the balance-sheet was drawing nigh, and when the manager was asked how the company was getting on he reported verbally that they were losing \$250 a week. When the balance time was close upon its delivery, behold the firebell rang out in the early morning hours and it was soon ascertained that the *Globe* office was on fire. When the firemen broke into the office they made their way to that portion from whence came the flames, when they found themselves in the editor's room, where they beheld a strange sight and were nearly suffocated with gas, and had it not been for the forethought of one of the men, who hastened to cut off the gas at the main, in a few minutes a violent explosion would have taken place. Fire was discovered in three separate places in the room and all the gas jets were turned full on. A closer examination discovered a small gas stove, used for warming the room, which was connected by means of a rubber pipe, jammed into the drawer of the editor's table, and the gas was also turned full on. Thus this rapidly escaping gas would have soon provided material for a damaging and destroying explosion. The fire in the building was not conquered before the machine, editor's and some smaller rooms were destroyed; but the books, which were kept in the brainery, were saved. These books have now been gone through by accredited accountants and auditors and they have discovered that the company was losing the sum of \$787 per week, not \$250, as given by the managing editor. It is surmised that the intention of the arson was to destroy the books, not the building. A new manager-editor has since been appointed, and the government has offered a reward of \$500 to anyone, not being the guilty person, who can give convicting evidence, and a free pardon is also thrown in to a participant who will turn informant. T. L. M.

#### FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, October 14, 1891.

There is no real improvement in trade in this city since last report. Jobwork is, for the time of year, "flat, stale and unprofitable," and general mercantile printing slower than its average condition at mid-October. There is no slackness in news work, the New York *Herald* having recently added no fewer than twenty frames. All the newspaper hand typesetting in this city is now under piece-measurement arrangements. The hands employed at the *Sun* have still the "ghost of a feeling" that machines are to be introduced on that paper, and are trying to bear up courageously under the depressing suspicion. The *Herald* of this city has 120 regular typesetters at work, and the fifty-nine-hour regulation is to have a fair test. At the *Advertiser* office a continuous series system for distributing "phat" is in favor, after a trial. A number of typos employed at the *Evening Post* bookroom living at Brooklyn complain of the union meetings across the river being very inaccessible and expensive. It is justly complained that a wealthy society like No. 6 does not own a down-town hall, but prefers to pay \$100 per month for rent.

A New York State branch of the International Typographical Union, as the result of a recent meeting at Syracuse, New York,

has been organized, subject to ratification, as the *Union Printer* says. It is strange such a step was not consummated long ago; that within a radius of fifty miles wages vary from 16 to 35 cents per 1,000, and weekly wages *anywhere* up to \$15, while the comparative cost of living does not vary three per cent. What a glorious range of inequality in one country under the watchful eye of a big trades union! There is, however, a big chance that the organization will lose its legs, since "No. 6," of this city, has raised its stentorian voice against it because the new organization refuses to allow "No. 6" all the representation it desires—in fact, all the pull it wants. Under one resolution offered at the Syracuse convention, New York would have five times as many delegates as any other union, and No. 6 is used to having its own way.

The committee of the above union regret to report that, through the influence of some member or members of the New York Police Board, the city's advertising for the coming year—i. e., as to election and registration matters—has been given to the New York *Tribune*, a non-unionist paper. About \$17,000 is involved and the typographical union is naturally incensed.

A question of considerable importance to trades unions was the subject of a recent special meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 in this city, namely, as to its members officially acting and speaking as political partisans at business or other meetings. The following, among other resolutions, were carried:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union of this city, a delegate from New York Typographical Union No. 6 introduced a series of political resolutions with a partisan bias:

*Resolved*, That such action was improper, this union having conferred no authority upon any person which would justify such action.

*Resolved*, That we advise the Central Labor Union to stick to its legitimate business.

*Resolved*, That the present delegates to the Central Labor Union be withdrawn, and that new delegates be not appointed until after the elections.

No fair-minded person, of whatever political creed, will fail to see the folly of individual members of *any* union venturing to commit a union in a partisan direction, whether by a side-wind or directly, in such matters as politics or religion. Most unions have got beyond such a state of things long ago in a spirit of all-round toleration; but most big bodies of men have their fresh, gushing, flat-footed members, who care little for organized rules in their wish to be prominent. LEONIDAS.

#### FROM BRAZIL.

To the Editor: RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, September 1, 1891.

The communication which you were kind enough to insert in the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the undersigned, seems to have attracted some little attention from the fraternity, judging from the number of letters that have been received here from printers in the United States; the inquiries came from all parts of the country, from Oklahoma in the "rowdy west" all along the line to Boston in the "effete east," and judging from the letters, all classes were represented, from that *rara avis* the "printer who never drinks," to the old-time tramp; and, dear editor, one letter was received which filled my heart with gladness, for it shows that at last a little leaven can be found in the printer's loaf. Two young men wrote from Chicago, one a pressman and the other a printer, who said they were fitting themselves for a missionary's life, and would be pleased to come to Rio, as it would give them an opportunity to study languages. All of the letters asked for information in regard to wages, cost of living, and cost of trip from New York here, all of which I will try to answer in this. Wages for job printers and pressmen are from 5 milreis to 8 milreis per day of eight hours (from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.), with one half-hour allowed for breakfast, from 11 to 11:30. One can live well here for 60 milreis per month, including washing; of course one can increase this amount if they wish to be "blooded," but I lived for that amount for the first five months I was in Brazil. The fare from New York to Rio de Janeiro on one of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamers is \$150 first class and \$75 third class; and, by the way, one can make a very comfortable voyage third class. This company has boats



leaving New York every two weeks; the voyage takes about twenty-four days. Many of the offices here would be glad to employ good American job printers and pressmen, as a man with average intelligence can soon master enough of the language to set job work.

There has so much appeared in the press of the United States during the past few months about trade with South America that I want to inform you of a little incident that happened here. One of the leading firms here in the printing business sent an order to one of the old typefoundries of New York, which included among other things an order for a quantity of labor-saving nonpareil slugs. When the goods came and were examined, it was discovered that the slugs were simply *cast slugs* which had been chopped up on a lead-cutter, being unfit to use in jobwork; yet the foundry charged the full list price of shaved slugs, and allowed only a small discount; where if they had sold the same bill in the United States they would have furnished shaved slugs, besides allowing at least thirty per cent discount, as it was a cash order. If this is the way American manufacturers propose to treat South American customers it will take something a great deal stronger than the McKinley bill to build up trade. The July number of your paper came to hand O. K., and, as the natives would say in this country, it is *muito linda*.  
SIX POINT.

P.S.—I shall have something to say at another time about the difficulties encountered here in regard to establishing business relations with American manufacturers. The latter have an idea that an export trade can be built up by exacting cash with the order, and without making any effort to meet the requirements of the market and the exactions of foreign custom-houses. In other words, we are expected to pay cash with the order, take all the risks, stand all the delays, submit to all errors and impositions, and then pay the fines imposed for non-compliance with customs regulations. One firm, within our knowledge, proposed to draw on account of an order before beginning to manufacture the machinery ordered. As European houses make no question of shipping their goods and then drawing against them at sixty to ninety days' sight (one large paper house even giving six months time at 5 per cent on every invoice), it ought to be evident that American manufacturers must do something better than they are now doing if they wish to work up an export trade.  
SIX POINT.

#### THE EFFECT OF TYPESETTING MACHINES.

To the Editor: PRINCETON, Ind., October 18, 1891.

"Who can doubt but what the art of printing, so far as the compositor's relation thereto, is on the verge of a revolution or radical change?" asks Mr. S. K. Parker in the October INLAND PRINTER.

There seems to be a unanimity of opinion upon the question of the great change coming, but quite a diversity as to what will be the result as affecting the compositor.

The outcome of the contest of the several machines for typesetting, in progress in Chicago at the time of this writing, is awaited with the deepest interest by printers and publishers the world over. Whether or not these machines now on trial prove the practical success hoped for by their respective owners, it seems to be a foregone conclusion among printers everywhere that typesetting by machinery is bound to come, and come to stay, and that its coming is very near at hand; and also that if the machines now under trial do not fill the bill, others will be made, or these improved, until "just the thing" is found. Then will the revolution take place; in all the offices of the whole country, where any considerable amount of type is to be set, these machines will be put to work in place of the compositor. As far back as twenty years ago, to my knowledge, printers conceded that the typesetting machine had cast its shadow before and was certainly one of the coming events, and at that time the average compositor looked upon its coming with more or less fear and trembling, lest his occupation should go glimmering with the advent of the machine.

Now, however, I believe the hand workmen in general look in a different light upon the invasion; many think it does not come

as a menace, though others do. So far as my individual opinion goes I would welcome its coming as a relief from the tedious monotony of every-day sameness, the bane of the compositor's life, namely, the composition and distribution of "straight matter." With the machine typesetter in practical service, the hard-working typo's life will contain more of the spice of change, his labor will be more varied and therefore more cheerful, nor will there be any material lessening in the demand for his labor. The machine will never be made to set display advertisements nor job forms; nor will it in the next thousand years be able to set even straight matter complete, without the assistance of the compositor, that is, to "justify" the lines, correct errors and make the matter absolutely ready for the forms.

In short, the occupation of the compositor is, in my humble opinion, improving in aspect, and it will never wane until they get to making machinery with brains in it.  
D. McD. K.

#### "MARKS OF PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION."

To the Editor: INDEPENDENCE, Ore., October 4, 1891.

If the discussion of this question of punctuation and the marks of parenthesis has not been "run into the ground," I have something more to say. "J. I. C.," writing from Buffalo, says his reason for using one point instead of two is simplicity. To me, one way looks as simple as the other. Says "J. I. C.": "In reading the sentence, 'Simon (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother,' etc., one would naturally make a sufficiently short pause on reaching the parenthesis to require no comma, and by placing the one point after the second parenthesis it would make the punctuation complete." But as I fail to see any difference between the first and the last mark, it seems to me that the punctuation would be equally complete with no commas at all. It is admitted that if the curves did not inclose the parenthetical clause, a comma after "Simon" would be necessary; and so it is the first curve alone which would authorize the omission of it. Now why will not the second mark do as much as the first? Why will not the second curve supersede the comma which "J. I. C." insists on having after it, as much as the first one will?

In the September number Mr. Bishop has a word to say. Possibly I did err in saying he "assumed" a point necessary after the last curve in any event; but his quotation from the "Practical Printer" bears out my assertion as to what his objection was—that two points should not be used because if the parenthetical matter were lifted out, two points would remain. And as this could not possibly be an objection if the second point were placed inside, and as he gives *no other reason whatever* for not using two points, and does not even refer to a second point placed inside, such a conclusion on my part was a natural one.

My reference to Mr. Bishop's book was entirely from memory, my copy of it being at the time boxed with other books ready for shipment. If it had been before me I could undoubtedly have made my case much stronger. Mr. Bishop says: "Parentheses are also used in other ways, but in all cases the punctuation is not affected by them, and points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there. A good many compositors appear to be in doubt as to this, and will often put a comma before and after such parenthetical matter, which is decidedly wrong; for if they were to lift out the parentheses, and the words which are inclosed, they would be left with two commas instead of one. For example: 'The proceedings, as stated by Blackstone, (Chapter III of Commentaries), were all written,' etc. Now if the parenthetical matter were lifted out and the other words closed up you would have two commas left. The comma after Blackstone should not be there." As I said in my first letter, suppose the last comma were placed inside the curve?

It will be noticed that Mr. Bishop uses these words: \* \* "and points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there." Now neither Mr. Bishop nor anyone else who ever saw a proof sheet would "pass" the above sentence without a comma after "Blackstone" if there were no parenthetical matter following it. Read it and see if you would. Yet the

gentleman tells us that "points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there!"

Ordinarily, one has a reason for doing or not doing a certain thing. One reason why I use two points is that the best authority I have so far been able to find which treats of this matter says that the curves do *not* supersede other stops. Another reason is because I believe with Mr. Bishop that "points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there"; and believing so, I could not consistently leave out the comma after "Blackstone" in the above example just because a parenthetical clause is inserted immediately thereafter. Another reason is that the first curve can no more designate or displace a punctuation mark than can the second.

Now I hope THE INLAND PRINTER and its family of correspondents will be kind enough to give their reasons for using only one point, for if one point is correct, I want to adopt that plan. I hope, however, to see reasons that will stand analysis.

The more I look into this subject, the more authorities I find favoring two points, and of these Mr. Thomas MacKellar's "American Printer" is not the least.

A. E. DAVIS.

#### FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., October 10, 1891.

Business still remains fairly good, with few idle men. The Glens Falls Printing Company have just begun a law case of some 1,600 pages.

Livingston Sherrill, of Sandy Hill, formerly in the employ of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, will, in a few days, open a job office of his own. He is popular among business men, and will no doubt make a success of his new venture.

John Moynihan, John Chambers and V. J. Chambers were sent as delegates to the state convention of printers, held in Syracuse, October 6 and 7. They report an enjoyable time and are highly pleased with the business transacted there.

George Barnard, foreman Washington County *Advertiser*, has taken unto himself a bride to share his "lean takes," his "fat takes," his "pi" and his "double leaded." He has always been a favorite among the boys, every one of whom wish that his future life will be as happy as his previous record has been clear. The newly married couple have gone to Vermont to spend the honeymoon.

At the last meeting of No. 96 two new members were admitted and two applications received.

J. C.

#### FROM AKRON.

To the Editor: AKRON, Ohio, October 15, 1891.

Trade has brightened up somewhat during October. The Werner Company have been running overtime each night till ten o'clock, in the pressroom and bindery.

Typographical Union No. 182 has revised its constitution and by-laws, and will adopt the stamp system working card.

Ed. Barr, foreman of the Werner Company's pressroom, resigned his position September 12, in consequence of ill health.

The Akron City *Times*, which has been printed at the job office of Capron & Curtice since the *Beacon* strike, will shortly launch out for itself. The Times Company have bought all the material required in getting the paper out.

Rumors of a new democratic daily have been flying thick of late, but as yet nothing definite can be learned.

Akron Pressmen's Union, No. 42, is in a flourishing condition. It has now twenty-five members, and has adopted a new constitution and by-laws.

At the October meeting of No. 182 the *Beacon*, which has been a non-union sheet since March last, was declared an open office. As yet no union men have accepted work and the rodents have full sway.

C. M. Winchester, Jr., for years foreman of the book composing room of the Werner Company, resigned his position September 14 and has accepted a similar position at Brooklyn,

New York. His employes, on his retirement, presented him with an elegant bronze clock. We wish Mr. Winchester success in his new position. J. H. Konersman, formerly of Cincinnati, is his successor.

The book composing room of the Werner Company is very busy and is in need of more men. Book composition in this room is paid for at the rate of 30 cents per 1,000 ems, and all 25-cent matter has been abolished. Gentlemen bring your cards with you.

THE INLAND PRINTER can now be found on file at "The Office," 117 East Market street. Mr. Broughal will also receive subscriptions for same.

J. K.

#### FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., October 15, 1891.

The electrotypers, which are organized as a union affiliated with the International Typographical Union, had a big strike here a year ago, and since that time, although more than partially successful, the union has not displayed much signs of vitality. It is now picking up again and meetings have been resumed, the gatherings taking place in one of the parlors of the Sherman House.

The bookbinders' organization, which was known as Local Assembly 6,800 K. of L., and attached to the Bookbinders' National Trade District Assembly, has given up the ghost. At one time it was quite strong and controlled nearly every man in the Boston binderies. There was a union of bookbinders here once, connected with the International Typographical Union, which the K. of L. bookbinders fought until they killed it, and now their own body has gone the way of all flesh. There is some talk of reorganizing the union now that the assembly is out of the way.

The women compositors of this city, long the bane and despair of the union, have begun to join that body and are coming in in increasing numbers. This is a question which no other city has to contend with in the work of elevating the craft, as Boston has to do. There are some 64,000 more women than men in Massachusetts, and as they cannot all get a husband, they have to earn their living. Typesetting has been represented to them as paying more money than working in a store, which it does, and so they flock into the business. It is estimated that there are from 600 to 800 women working in the different offices, and this large amount of cheap labor has not only prevented the adoption of the nine-hour day, but also kept the wages down in the book and job offices to a standard lower than that of other cities.

Many of the employing printers of Boston, who are members of the Master Printers' Club, the name of the local branch of the typothetæ, are said to favor the nine-hour law, if it can be made general throughout the country and thus prevent any undue advantage in competition.

The meeting of Typographical Union No. 13, on Sunday, October 25, will be a hot one. At the Boston convention it was voted to levy an assessment of 5 cents for the establishment of an international death benefit and an assessment of 10 cents also every month for the support of the Childs-Drexel home, making an added burden of 15 cents every month. The International Union now gets one-half of the monthly dues paid into the union and this reduces the local union's revenue to such a degree as to leave hardly enough to pay for the running expenses.

As the International Union had by popular vote decided on those assessments, there was only one of two alternatives—either to raise the local dues or to take the gross amount out of the funds. This has caused a great deal of discussion among the members of the union and feeling runs high as to the proper course to pursue.

It is a natural thought for almost anyone to entertain, that the printers in the classic university city of Cambridge would be as well, if not better, organized than the comps. in less intellectual centers. As a matter of fact this is not the case, and the union has been reorganized once in recent years and appears to be almost in need of it at the present time. This is the fault in one sense of the officers, some of whom are said to care little whether they have a union, and are so strongly tinged with Knights of Labor



THE INLAND PRINTER.

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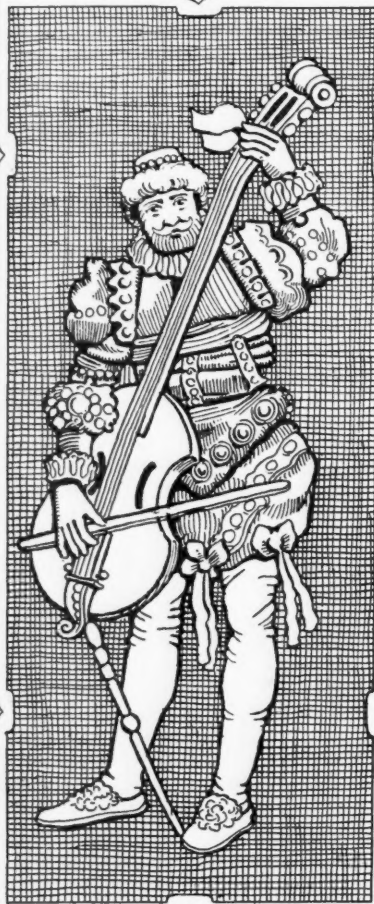
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sentiments as to forget the practical phases of trade unionism. It is of course really the fault of the members for continuing these officers in office after they cease to display an active interest in the union.

There is considerable talk among some of the newspaper men as to the international body putting itself on record as favoring a nine-hour day for book and job men and allowing the newspaper men in this city to work fifteen and sixteen hours daily. This question is coming rapidly to the front and there will be more heard from it later.

WILLARD.

#### FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, Neb., October 14, 1891.

There is a noticeable revival in the printing business here. The job men have returned to the old ten-hour working day, since the state authorities have failed to back up by enforcement the eight-hour day enacted by the last legislature.

The return of Editor Rosewater, of the *Bee*, from his European tour, October 1, was the occasion of a handsome compliment to that gentleman. He was met at Pacific Junction by a coach-load of Omaha celebrities. In the evening a banquet was spread at the Millard Hotel, and several hours devoted to pretty speeches. It was one of those occasions which cause general good-fellowship and good will among men.

The Omaha Book and Stationery Company is a new concern. The typographical department is operated by Gideon, the printer.

Nelson Bradway, formerly at the Rees Printing Company, is now one of the proprietors of the Glenwood (Iowa) *Gazette*. Bradway served his time in Glenwood, and is delighted with his opportunity to enjoy the fresh air of a county-seat town once more.

G. W. McBride has become connected with a paper at Fairfield, Iowa.

A number of new pony presses have been placed in the office of Ackerman Bros. & Heintze.

The Republican Printing Company has changed its name to the Omaha Printing Company. It is solely a job office. The old *Republican* newspaper, from which it originally derived its name, is published weekly by another concern.

Mr. Brigham, for several years the correspondent of the *Bee* at South Omaha, has severed his connection with that paper, and will henceforth devote himself exclusively to the attention of his growing job business at the stock yards suburb.

H. P. Hallock has opened up his branch office of the Atlantic & Pacific Typefoundry in commodious quarters at 1013 Howard street. There are now three typefoundries located in Omaha within a radius of one block.

B.

#### FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 9, 1891.

Some progress has been made in typographical circles during the past month and trade has kept up a steady claim upon the employment of workers. Parliament will have closed its session before my next letter reaches you, as it has already had a run of three months, which is the average length of the session in New Zealand. The ministry has introduced and the lower house has passed several labor bills to right the wrongs which the workers claim they have suffered and still suffer, but in every case the upper house (legislative council) has thrown out the meat contained in the measures and passed a mere bone, which, when it has been sent back to the lower house with the compliments of the upper for its concurrence, has become a bone of contention. The Factory Bill was dealt with in this way, and, therefore, after a struggle in the lower house, the age at which females could be apprenticed to the printing trade was reduced from eighteen to sixteen years. When this clause was arrived at in the upper house the age was still further reduced to fourteen years. When this bill, in its greatly amended state, was sent back to the lower house (on Monday last) the minister who had introduced the bill stated that the government did not intend to accept many of the amendments made by the council, and among the objections

he specified was the one referring to female compositors. The discussion upon these objections was adjourned for a few days, but I think it likely that after all the government will have to accept this particular amendment, with several others, if they wish to set the Factory Act upon the statute book.

The annual meetings of the branches of the New Zealand Typographical Association have been held during the past month, with nothing startling to record, unless it is, indeed, the noticeable feature that members do not seem to take much, if any, interest in the affairs of either their branches or the association. In the Otago branch great difficulty was found in filling the office of president, and after all a compromise had to be made, Mr. A. Walker (who has always given a great amount of his time in various offices to the association) offering to take the office for three months. Mr. Walter Keay (*Globe* office) was elected secretary. In the Napier branch it was reported that the whole of the members of one office had withdrawn from the union. Mr. George Long was elected president and Mr. Reading reelected secretary. The Wellington branch occupied two evenings in getting through its business. On the first evening, after passing the report and balance sheet (of which I had sent you a *précis*) some time was occupied in "doing good to others," such as voting £5 (\$25) to the Queensland shearers, striking a levy of 24 cents on members to maintain the bootmakers' strike in Auckland, having already sent a small sum, \$16, and voting a guinea to the Trades Council conference. A vote of thanks was ordered to be sent to the Hon. W. P. Reeves and Mr. George Fisher for their opposition in parliament to reducing the age of females. Mr. E. Thornton (Bock & Co.) was elected president; Mr. R. E. Vaney (*New Zealand Times*), vice-president; and Mr. J. W. Henrichs, secretary. At the adjourned meeting the scheme for the reorganization of the Trades Councils of the colony was considered and approved; the reduction of the age of female typesetters by the legislative council was severely criticised; a congratulatory resolution was ordered to be forwarded to Sir George Grey upon his action in certain political matters; and a resolution of sympathy ordered to be sent to Mr. Mills, who had broken his health in working in the interests of the craft. The order paper also contained the consideration of a scheme for reorganizing the executive council of the association, but the matter was allowed to drop.

Messrs. Thornton & Rigg were reelected for another year by the Wellington branch as delegates to the Trades Council, and at the annual meeting of the latter body last week Mr. Rigg was chosen for the honor of presiding over the most influential body of workers in this Council. Mr. Rigg is a young man, but has had previous experience in unionism, both in New Zealand and in Victoria. He is employed in the government printing office and is of a very retiring disposition. Mr. Thornton was elected treasurer of the council.

The choice of delegates upon the executive council for the ensuing year was made at the branches' annual meetings, when Mr. Joslin was again requested to represent Napier; Messrs. Haggett & Mills were reelected by the Otago branch, but the latter delegate has declined the honor owing to ill health enforcing his retirement from all active participation in unionism. The Wellington branch reelected Mr. H. Mountier and appointed Mr. J. Hawke, vice Mr. Millar. Mr. D. Archibald received a unanimous nomination for secretary.

A sad accident occurred Saturday afternoon, September 5, to an Auckland printer named Thomas Sibbin. He was playing in a game of football under Association rules—Rugby is almost universal in New Zealand—when in running backward to find with his head or shoulder a descending ball, and stretched back to the utmost of equilibrium, he came in contact with another player who was watching the ball, and who was in a stooping position behind Sibbin. The latter player fell over the stooping player's back, and in the somersault landed on his neck, causing a rupture of a blood-vessel at the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the coroner's jury. The incident has cast quite a gloom over Auckland, as Sibbin was a promising athlete. He leaves a wife and small family.

T. L. M.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## METHODIST CLERGYMEN ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY S. K. P.

AT the recent meeting of the Methodist Ecumenical Council, held in Washington, the relations of labor and capital received some attention. The Rev. J. Berry, of the Australasian Methodist Church, Wellington, New Zealand, delivered an address on "The Moral Aspect of Labor Combinations and Strikes," in the course of which he said:

"The position of Methodism in the twentieth century will depend very largely upon her attitude toward the labor movement in the last decade of the nineteenth. In considering the morality of a strike, there are two questions, at least, which must be answered:

"1. Is the cause sufficient?

"2. Is the method justifiable?

"We all believe that war is ideally wrong. Now, a strike is a social and economic war. The time will come, as Arnold White puts it, when the lion of capital and the lamb of labor will lie down together, but holy scripture does not mean that the lamb shall be inside the lion.

"It is necessary for labor to organize and fight, because capital organizes and fights, and is generally the stronger of the two. There can be no peace between employer and employed until the principle of profit-sharing is recognized as the equitable settlement of the wage question, and adopted wherever practicable."

On the topic, "The Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital," I. R. Inch, LL.D., of Canada, included in his remarks, the following:

"The word 'combination' is in danger of sharing the fate of many other honest words—suffering degradation by evil associations. Loss to individuals may come even from beneficent combinations; but the progress of the race must not be stayed because a few may be sacrificed to general good. The rolling wheels of progress will always run down laggards. The power of combination legitimately acquired must also be legitimately exercised, and in accordance with equity toward employes, and even toward competitors. The alarming extent to which the tyranny of trusts has been exercised in the United States and Canada has been only partially revealed, and yet a system of spoliation has been uncovered in comparison with which the exactions of feudalism might hide their diminished heads."

The Rev. Dr. Worthington, of England, said that in America wages of the laboring classes were not materially higher than in England, but their expenses were much greater.

Several speakers expressed the belief that in Christianity and the abolition of the liquor traffic were to found the sovereign remedy for all the complaints of labor. While this view of the case may not be unanimously indorsed by the working people, it may safely be said that the observance by both employers and employes of one of the maxims of Christ, namely, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise," would go a long way in the settlement and prevention of the difficulties between master and man.

H. L. Sibley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Marietta, Ohio, declared the poorer classes did not need the money of the rich so much as they did their help, and intelligent advice.

The Rev. D. H. Tribon, of the United States Naval-house, who described himself as "an old-fashioned, red-hot, repent-or-you'll-be-damned Methodist," declared that, as a poor man and a working man, he objected to being put over to one side and having the rich look upon them as wild animals.

It is an encouraging sign of the times to see the clergy, who stand in a neutral position, taking up these subjects and discussing them with earnestness, and expressing such broad and liberal views. The old-fashioned, orthodox doctrine which used to be so largely dwelt upon in the writer's boyhood, that a workingman should be content with his lot, no matter how humble, seems to have been abandoned, to which we say Amen!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## STUDY OF DESIGNING AND CONTRAST OF COLORS.

BY H. E. GREENE.

IF printers who aspire to produce artistic and original effects in colors, or even in plain black and white, would devote a little of their spare time to study of designing and the contrast of colors, they would be enabled to produce much better results, and their work would have a higher marketable value. Nearly every public library contains books on design from which much valuable information can be gained, and residents of large cities and towns can usually obtain instruction in public night schools. If neither school nor library books are available, get a typefoundry or printers' supply dealer to procure a good book on the subject, and study it assiduously. The following is a good list from which to select:

Barnes' Popular Drawing Series, books No. 5 and No. 6.	Price each...	35
Principles of Decorative Design, by Christopher Dresser	.....	3.50
American Text Books of Art Education.	Price, each number.....	25
Theory of Coloring, by J. Bacon	.....	40
Principles of Form and Ornamental Art	.....	40
Tilton's Handbook of Decorative Form. <i>Greek Ornament</i>	.....	1.00
Redgrave's Historic Ornament	.....	.90
Theory of Design, by L. Baker	.....	1.25
Suggestions in Floral Ornament, by F. E. Hulms, F. S. A.	.....	15.00
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament	.....	25.00

The necessary tools are few. A compass with both pen and pencil points, a pair of dividers, a foot rule, a T-square, a triangle, an H Faber's pencil and some good black ink will answer for the primary work. Copy the designs in the book and learn from the text to analyze your work. After a while you will begin to discover the application of principles in designs that come under your observation, and finally the benefit of your study will manifest itself in your own manipulation of brass rule and type.

When you feel that you have progressed sufficiently in line work, buy a sable water-color brush, about the size of a lead pencil, with a fine, firm point, a half pan of warm sepia, a sheet of Whatman's smooth water-color paper, and see what can be done with tints. It is unwise to use colors by lamplight, as their values cannot be distinguished; but sepia has a rich, warm tone, and is more agreeable to work with than black. When "washing" on a tint, charge the brush fully with the color, which has previously been well mixed in a small saucer, and, slanting the drawing board to which your paper is tacked, apply the color to the upper part of the space to be covered. Carry the brush from left to right, gradually flowing the color downward, taking care always to keep within the outlines. Reduce the amount of water in your brush as you near the bottom of the space, and take up all surplus color. Don't go over a wash a second time until it is dry. If the paper seems greasy, and will not take the color evenly, add a little ox gall.

Some fine effects can be obtained on the press with sepia ink, sold by nearly all printers' color makers, using the clear color for the rule and type form, and two or three tints of the same. By mixing the color with magnesia white, the tints will be made transparent, and can be worked over the key form without obscuring it. Some of the most artistic work of Mr. C. S. Sparks, of Boston, has been executed in this manner.

Above all things, avoid over-elaboration. Have a clearly defined idea at the start how the completed work is to appear, and get your results as simply as possible. Don't introduce a line that has no meaning and does not contribute in some way to the completeness of the design as a whole.

Visitor to old lady—Your son writes for the newspaper, I understand.

Old lady, with pardonable pride—Yes, my boy is mighty smart, if I do say it myself, that shouldn't.

Visitor—Does he use a pseudonym in writing?

Old Lady—Oh, no; he can't write with the pesky machines. He has to do it by hand.—*Ex.*



Copyright, 1890, by C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

# ELECTROTYPING.\*

NO. VII.

## NICKEL FACING ELECTROTYPES.

In printing from electrotypes with colored inks, but more especially with inks which are prepared from a mercurial pigment, such as vermilion, not only is the surface of the electrotype injuriously affected (by the mercury forming an amalgam with the copper), but the brilliant colors are also seriously impaired by the decomposition which takes place.

To avoid this it is best to give electrotypes to be used for such purposes a coating of nickel, which effectually protects the copper from injury and seemingly brightens the color of the ink.

It is absolutely necessary that the face of the electrotype should be chemically clean in order that the nickel deposit may properly adhere to the copper.

A convenient method is to drill holes in the plates and suspend them by copper hooks in a boiling hot solution of potash for about ten minutes. The plates are then removed and scoured by means of pulverized pumice stone and a stiff brush, after which they are thoroughly rinsed in running water and next dipped for an instant in a solution containing one-quarter of a pound of cyanide of potassium to each gallon of water.

The plates are again rinsed in running water and immediately suspended in the nickel bath about two inches from the anode, where they are allowed to remain for about twenty minutes, or until the desired deposit is obtained; after which they are dipped for a few minutes in boiling water, and laid aside to dry spontaneously.

Should the deposit appear burnt on the edges, the resistance should be increased by separating the plates about three inches from the anode.

## NICKEL SOLUTION.

This solution should be made up of about three-quarters of a pound of double sulphate of nickel and ammonia to each gallon of warm water.

The sulphate or salts should be inclosed in cheese-cloth bags, and suspended in the upper portion of vat filled about three-quarters full of water until entirely dissolved, after which it should be well stirred to thoroughly mix the solution, when it is ready for use.

The resistance of a nickel solution is reduced twenty-five per cent by the addition of ten per cent of common salt, besides producing a whiter and more flexible deposit.

As a rule, only a limited quantity of nickel can be deposited; if this amount be exceeded the deposit will separate from the underlying metal or copper.

A very thin coating is all that is necessary, as nickel is an exceedingly hard metal and will bear considerable friction. Unlike steel, it will not tarnish or corrode; for these reasons it has superseded steel and is now applied in facing the curved electrotype plates used in printing the *Century Magazine*.

We have examined the *Century* plates (which had a twenty minutes' deposit of nickel) after an edition of over two hundred thousand copies had been printed from them on a web press with hard packing, and found the nickel facing not entirely worn off, and the underlying copper intact.

## STRIPPING THE NICKEL FROM ELECTROTYPES.

When electrotype plates that have been nickeled require to be replated, it is absolutely necessary that the old plates be thoroughly cleaned and afterward hung for a few seconds on the anode and then transferred to the cathode rod. By this means a chemically clean surface is obtained and a proper adhesion insured between the new and the old deposit.

\*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

When it is desired to strip the copper from electrotype plates that have been nickeled, a solution for stripping the nickel from the copper is first necessary. A ten-gallon bath for this purpose should be composed as follows:

96 fluid pounds of oil of vitriol,  
24 fluid pounds of nitric acid,  
3 gallons of water.

Add the oil of vitriol to the water gradually; not the water to the vitriol, which is dangerous.

When the mixture has cooled down, add the nitric acid and stir with a wooden paddle, and when the solution is cold it is ready for use.

The plates to be stripped should be attached to stout copper wires and hung in the solution for about one minute, when the nickel will be entirely dissolved, after which they should be rinsed in cold water.

This operation should be performed in the open air, or the bath should have a bonnet, to which is attached a pipe to carry off the acid fumes.

## ELECTRICAL UNITS.

There has been much diversity among electricians as to the best system of electrical measurement to be founded on the various theories of Ohm, Weber, Thomson, Ampère and others; but as a general rule the *volt* is accepted as the unit of electromotive force, the *ohm*, the unit of resistance, and the *ampère*, the unit of quantity, or current strength, which determines the amount of electric work done in a given time. In estimating the electric power of a dynamo-electric machine, its electromotive force is given in volts, its resistance in ohms, and its quantity of strength is given in ampères; thus, a machine for depositing copper (which does not require a current of high tension) may have an electromotive force of 1 or 2 volts, with a resistance of 0.5 ohm, and a current of 800 or 900 or more ampères.

## ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE.

By this term, which is frequently written E. M. F., is to be understood that quality of a voltaic battery or other source of electricity, in virtue of which it tends to do work by the transfer of electricity from one point to another, and this force is measured by measuring the work done during the transfer of a given quantity of electricity between these two points. The electromotive force is, in fact, the strength or power of the current to overcome resistance. The unit of electromotive force is termed a *volt*.

## ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE.

By this term is understood that quality of a conductor in which it prevents the performance of more than a certain amount of work in a given time by a given electromotive force. The resistance of a conductor is, therefore, inversely proportional to the work done in it when a given electromotive force is maintained between the two ends. The unit of resistance is termed an *ohm*.

## ELECTRICAL CURRENT.

By this term is meant the cause of the peculiar properties possessed by a conductor used to join the opposite poles of a voltaic battery; namely, those of exerting a force on a magnet in its neighborhood; of decomposing certain compound bodies called electrolytes, when any part of the conductor is formed of such compound bodies; or of producing currents in neighboring conductors as they approach or recede from them.

## QUANTITY.

The force with which one electrified body acts upon another at a constant distance varies under different circumstances. When the force between the two bodies, at this constant distance and separated by air, is observed to increase, it is said to be due to an increase in the quantity of electricity, and the quantity at any spot is defined as proportional to the force with which it acts through air on some other constant quantity at a distance. If two bodies charged with a given quantity of electricity are incorporated, the single body thus composed will be charged with the sum of the two quantities.

All the most striking properties of electricity—such as the decomposition of water and salts, the combustion of metals, the

deflection of the galvanometer, the attraction of the electro-magnet and the physiological effects of the current—are really dependent, as regards their magnitude and energy, solely on the quantity of electricity passing. Their greater energy, when the tension is increased, is an indirect effect due not to tension, but to the increased quantity which passes in a given time by reason of the increased tension. The unit of current strength is termed an *ampère*.

## OHM'S LAW.

Under the most favorable conditions it is well known that from a voltaic battery we never get a full equivalent of electrical power in return for the chemical action which takes place within the battery cell, and this loss of power is due to *internal resistance* within the battery itself. This internal resistance is overcome when several cells are connected in alternate series, that is, the zinc of one cell with the copper of the next, and so on throughout the series.

We are indebted to Professor Ohm, of Nuremberg, for an exposition of the causes which influence the quantity of electricity obtained in a voltaic circuit.

Professor Ohm investigated the subject mathematically, and his formulæ have been verified by Wheatstone and others, and are regarded as the basis on which all other investigations relative to the force of current are founded. Ohm's law may be thus briefly defined: The strength or force of the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance in the circuit.

The following general law has been established by Wheatstone:

1. The electromotive force of a voltaic current varies with the number of the elements and the nature of the metals and liquids, which constitute each element, but is in no degree dependent on the dimensions of any of their parts.

2. The resistance of each element is directly proportional to the distances of the plates from each other in the liquid, and is, also, inversely proportional to the surface of the plates in contact with the liquid.

3. The resistance of the connecting wire of the circuit is directly proportional to its length and to its specific resistance, and inversely proportional to its section.

## RELATIVE CONDUCTIVITY OF METALS.

BY L. WEILLER.

NAMES OF METALS.	CONDUCTIVITY.
1. Silver, pure.....	100.
2. Copper, pure.....	100.
3. Copper, pure super-refined and crystallized.....	99.9
4. Silicium bronze (telegraphic).....	98.
5. Copper and silver alloy at 50 per cent.....	86.65
6. Gold, pure.....	78.
7. Silicic copper (with 4 per cent of silicon).....	75.
8. Silicic copper (with 12 per cent of silicon).....	54.7
9. Aluminium, pure.....	54.2
10. Tin, containing 12 per cent of sodium.....	46.9
11. Silicium bronze (telephonic).....	35.
12. Plumbiferous copper, with 10 per cent of lead.....	30.
13. Zinc, pure.....	29.9
14. Phosphor bronze (telephonic).....	29.
15. Silicious brass, with 25 per cent of zinc.....	26.49
16. Brass, with 35 per cent of zinc.....	21.15
17. Phosphide of tin.....	17.7
18. Gold and silver alloy, 50 per cent.....	16.12
19. Swedish iron.....	16.
20. Pure tin of Banca.....	15.45
21. Antimonous copper.....	12.7
22. Aluminium bronze, ten per cent.....	12.6
23. Siemen's steel.....	12.
24. Platinum, pure.....	10.6
25. Amalgam of cadmium, with 15 per cent of cadmium.....	12.2
26. Mercurial bronze, Drosnier.....	10.14
27. Arsenical copper, with 10 per cent of arsenic.....	9.1
28. Lead, pure.....	8.88
29. Bronze, with 20 per cent of tin.....	8.4
30. Nickel, pure.....	7.89
31. Phosphor bronze, with 10 per cent of tin.....	6.5
32. Phosphide of copper, with 9 per cent of phosphorus.....	4.9
33. Antimony.....	3.88
34. Mercury.....	1.6
35. Bismuth.....	1.2
36. Graphite.....	.069

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## A GREETING.

BY T. G. LA M.

In that valley, cool and sweet,  
Never trod by mortal feet,  
Who shall say what we shall greet?

Around our home the shadows fell,  
And nature hushed at sunset spell,  
When, 'mid advancing flags of night,  
Up flashed a sword of dying light.

On our home's treasure shadows fell;  
Death's presence hushed by breakless spell;  
Then smiled our loved from vale, dark, drear,  
At burst of song earth could not hear.

## NEWSPAPER MEN AT A BANQUET.

On the evening of October 19, at Kinsley's, Chicago, James W. Scott, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association tendered an informal dinner to the members of the Executive committee of that organization, the members of the special committee of that association under whose charge the typesetting-machine contest has been conducted, the members of the Daily Newspaper Association of Chicago, and a number of other newspaper men. An informal business talk upon general newspaper and association matters followed discussion of the menu. The following sat down: E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald*; L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register*; W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn *Times*; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Lewis Baker, St. Paul *Globe*; J. A. Butler, Buffalo *News*; M. A. McRae, Cincinnati *Post*; William Penn Nixon and H. H. Kohlsaat, *Inter-Ocean*; H. J. Huiskamp, *Times*; John R. Wilson, *Evening Journal*; Victor F. Lawson, *News*; Clinton Collier, *Evening Post*; S. G. Sea, *Herald*; T. J. Keenan, Jr., Pittsburgh *Press*; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis *News*; Marshall Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*; M. P. Handy, Promoter-General of the World's Fair; Allan Forman, New York *Journalist*; J. B. Carrington, New Haven *Journal and Courier*; F. Willis Rice, *Daily National Hotel Reporter*; G. M. Brennan, John R. Walsh,

## A FALLING MACHINE.

A bold device, which will also furnish a new source of excitement, is suggested by M. Aristide Berges, a French engineer, in the shape of an elevator-car, to fall, with its passengers, through a thousand feet, or the height of the Eiffel Tower. During its fall the machine will acquire a velocity of about 250 feet per second, or more than twice that of the swiftest express train. The car will be built in the form of a long cone, strengthened by inner cones which will act to prevent the sudden compression of the air within the chamber, and will be about thirty feet high. To break its fall, a well of water will be provided, 160 feet deep, into which the machine will descend, and sink so gradually as to remove the sensation of shock. A picture is published by the designer showing the car carrying fifteen people in its headlong journey. — *Popular Science Monthly*.

## WONDERFUL WORK OF A PRINTER.

F. J. Smith, a practical printer operating a typesetting machine in the *Commercial* office, Toledo, Ohio, performed some phenomenal work during the week ending October 17. Tuesday night he set 47,900 ems, corrected matter, in eight hours, regular "copy" off the "hook." Saturday night he set 49,500 ems, corrected matter, from regular "copy" off the "hook," in eight hours, being an average of 6,187 ems per hour. His record for the week is 259,000 ems, corrected matter, representing forty-five hours' work, three hours having been lost Monday. The average for the week was 5,755 ems per hour for forty-five hours. Mr. Smith's usual average is 5,000 per hour. These figures are supported by the affidavit of the operator, attested by the foreman of the composing room. The linotype was the machine used.

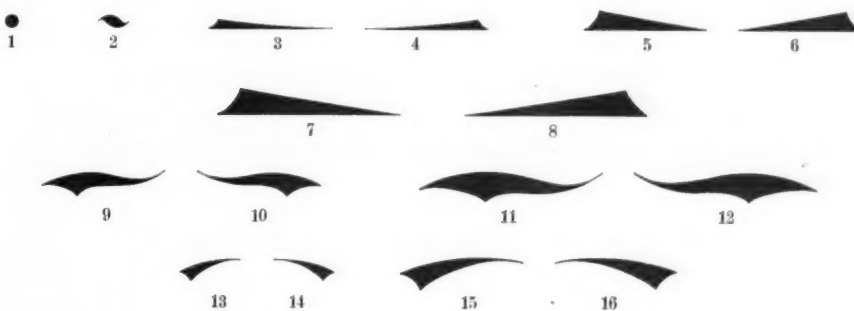
Marder, Luse &amp; Co.

Type Founders.

# Pointers

Price per Font, \$1.25.

## CHARACTERS.



POINTERS ARE CAST ON NONPAREIL  
AND PICA BODIES. NUMBERS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 AND  
8 ARE MADE TO LINE WITH SIX-TO-PICA  
RULE NO. 203.

A FONT CONTAINS 48 OF CHARACTER  
NO. 1, 20 OF NO. 2, 4 EACH OF  
NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6; 3 EACH OF  
NOS. 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16; 2 EACH  
OF NOS. 7, 8, 11, 12.

Chicago, Ill.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha, Neb.



## COLUMBIAN.

REGISTERED, NO. 178,262.  
MECHANICAL PATENT, MARCH 31, 1885.

24 POINT COLUMBIAN.

8 A, 28 n, \$4.40

Important Notice

from the

Fool-killer Co.

We have labored heroically to rid the world of fools, but must abandon the impossible task. Still wishing to assist in reforming mankind, we have bought some heavy, hobnailed Boots, and ask those whose conduct has been culpable, and who wish to be kicked, to call on us after 12 m. and we will perform the job Gr<sup>at</sup>uitously

48 POINT COLUMBIAN.

4 A, 6 n, \$6.70

Thirty-fourth Centennial Jubilee  
Landing of Icelanders in North America  
Wednesday, September 29

30 POINT COLUMBIAN

6 A, 16 n, \$5.10

Attention,

Marriageable

Damsels!

Having squandered his Fortune  
the subscriber is  
Anxious to Reform, but Needs the Help  
of a young woman with  
Wealth to Carry on the Process

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.  
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

42 POINT COLUMBIAN.

5 A, 10 A, \$6.00

Dephlegmate, Anhydrous and Co.  
 Serviceable Waterproofs, Umbrellas and Galoches  
 198-236 Quagmire Terrace

COLUMBIAN SERIES SHOWN IN COMBINATION.

The Cosmopolitan Charter Perpetual  
 Benevolent  
 Resources Unlimited Endowment Society

60 POINT COLUMBIAN.

3 A, 5 A, \$7.95

Herdman and Plowshare  
 Dealers in Gastronomic Supplies  
 Universal Victuallers

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

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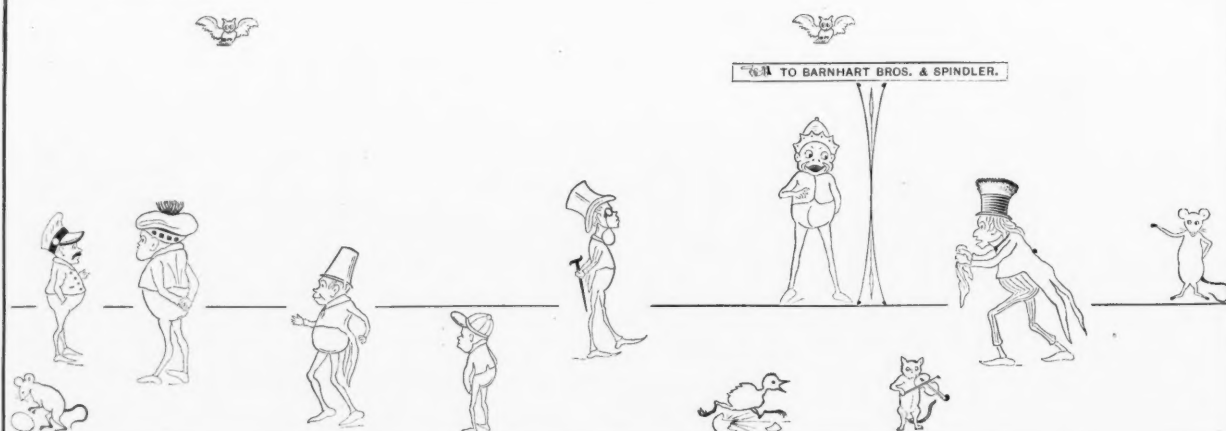
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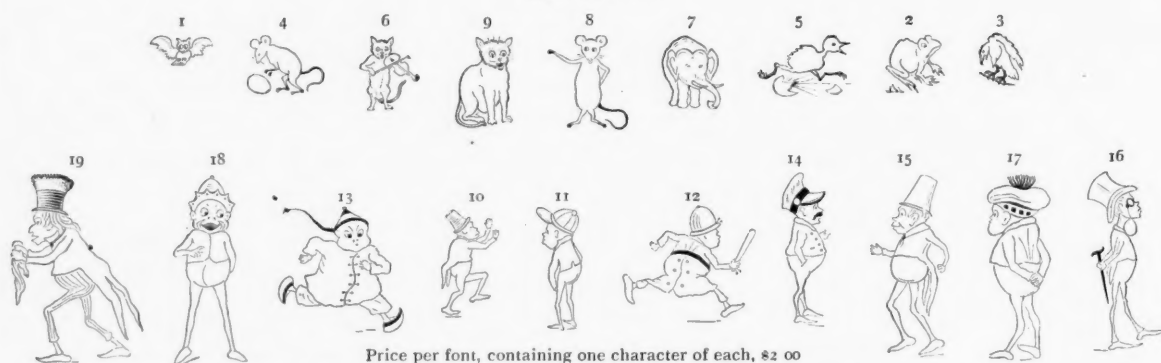
COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

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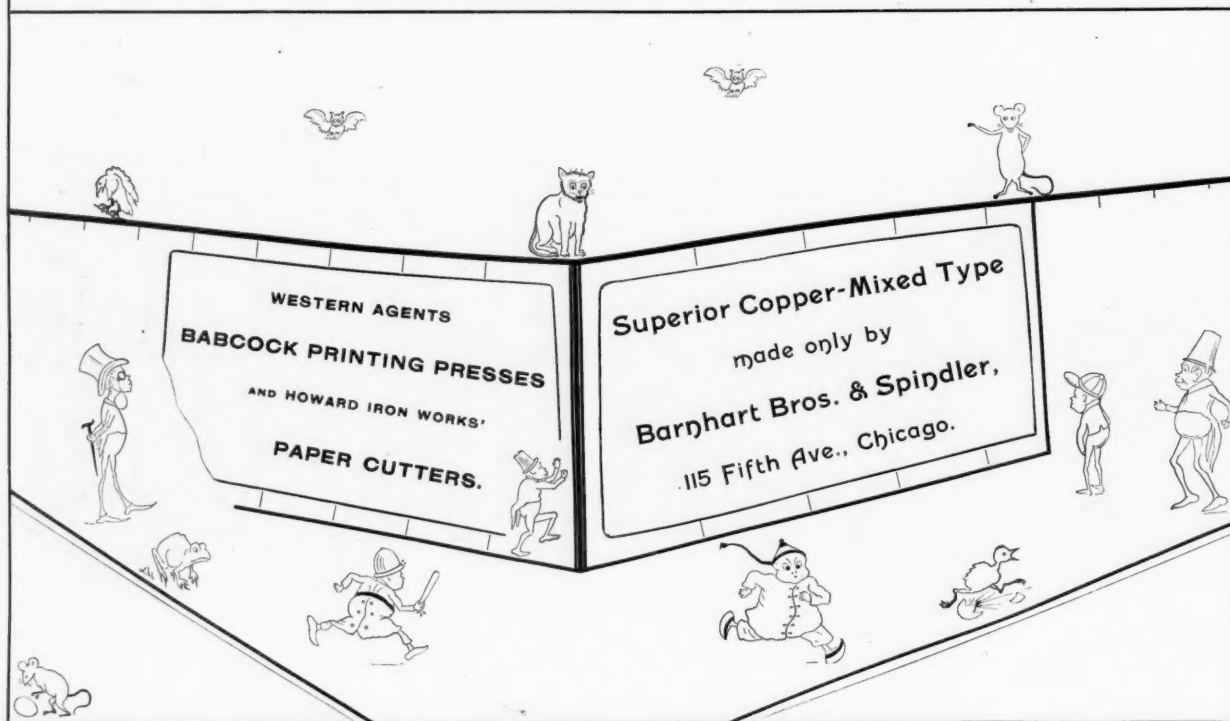


## BROWNIES.

### Characters.



Price per font, containing one character of each, \$2.00  
 Single characters: Nos. 1 to 9, 15 cents each; 10 to 19, 25 cents each.



# THE INLAND PRINTER.




THE FIRST STEP.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
(See the other side of this sheet.)



Electro-Tint Engraving Co.  
726 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia.

 In Pursuance of our invariable policy, we have steadily improved the standard and excellence of our work, and present a specimen of our half-tone process, on opposite side of this page, to the attention of those interested, feeling that they will recognize, in the excellence of the result shown, our ability to give equal satisfaction.

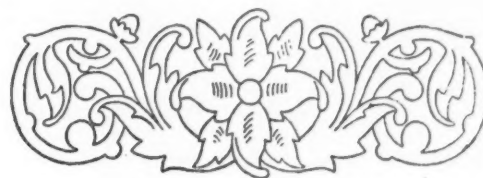
We are equipped with the most complete facilities that the best apparatus, material and labor afford, and employ processes which we candidly assert are not surpassed, if indeed they are equaled.

All our plates are etched on hard, rolled copper, and we claim for our plates artistic effects, first-class printing quality, and durability—three things which cannot be too highly considered.

Correspondence and requests for estimates are cordially invited, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.  
726 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

# AN UNRIVALED OFFER



To anyone sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year each), the amount, \$12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible

## POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.  
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.  
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.  
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.  
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.  
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.  
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.  
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.

A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.  
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.  
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.  
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.  
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.  
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.  
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

### IT ALSO GIVES IN BRIEF

The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.  
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Issues of all Political Parties.  
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We make you a present of this double map (worth \$5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map.

## IF YOU DO NOT WISH

To organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for \$3.00.

## THE INLAND PRINTER

Contains, every month, from 80 to 100 pages. It is a magazine that every printer, or anyone interested in typographic matters, should subscribe for. Its original articles, editorials, news items, illustrations and presswork, challenge careful reading and command the highest commendation.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



Progress City, November 1, 1891.

Brown Folding Machine Co.,

Erie, Pa.:

Gentlemen,—Please send us your catalogue and price-list of Folding Machines. Our "Daily" is an 8-col. folio and our "Weekly" a 7-col. quarto. Give us your net cash price on a machine to handle both these papers, including paster and trimmer for the "Weekly."

Yours very truly,

Progressive Times Pub. Co.

## ✦ THE CHANDLER & PRICE OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS. ✦

(WITH THROW-OFF AND DEPRESSIBLE GRIPPERS.)

Eighth Medium, 7 x 11, . . . . .	\$150
Eighth Medium, 8 x 12, . . . . .	165
Quarto Medium, 10 x 15, . . . . .	250
Half Medium, 14 x 20, . . . . .	400
Half Medium, 14 1/4 x 22, . . . . .	450
Steam Fixtures, . . . . .	15

Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size Press, \$20  
 Buckeye Fountain, . . . . . 10  
 With each press there are three chases, one brayer, two sets of roller stocks, two wrenches and one roller mold. No charge for boxing and shipping.

### THE BUCKEYE COMPOSING STICK.

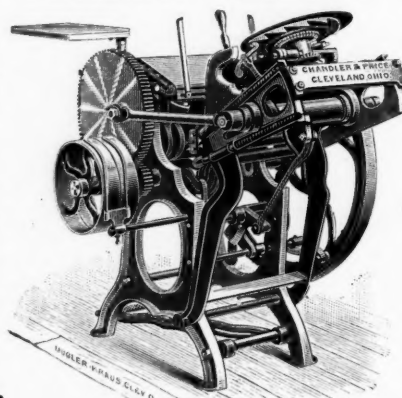


Lays flat. Quick and easy to set. Will not slip. Warranted accurate.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY. WRITE TO YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

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CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect Street and C. & P. R. R. Crossing, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.







Erie, Pa., November 3, 1891.

Progressive Times Pub. Co.,

Progress City:

Gentlemen,—Answering your inquiry on page 154 of the November Inland Printer, will say that a machine to fold your "Daily," and fold, paste and trim your "Weekly," will require one of our No. 12 machines, described on page 3 of our catalogue, sent you per this mail.

We will deliver same f.o.b. here for list price, less ten per cent, payable after thirty days' trial of machine. Trusting we may receive your order, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Brown Folding Machine Co.

## BINDERS' LIQUID CEMENT.

ONE QUART WILL BIND OVER 150,000 SHEETS, NOTE SIZE.

Being a liquid, this cement is always ready and can be applied cold as easily as paste. It is much stronger than glue, will not break or crack easily, and when dry leaves a nice glossy finish. It can be used on paper, wood or metal. Being made in colors it is not necessary to use colored paper for a finish.

Red, Blue, Green or Yellow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints, 35c.; pints, 60c.; quarts, \$1.00; gallons, \$3.80.  
Colorless, 2 ounces, 20c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints, 30c.; pints, 55c.; quarts, 90c.; gallons, \$3.40.

**GOLDING & COMPANY,**

BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

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SOLD BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.



# The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

## BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

## BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

## CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

## CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

## CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype, machinery, etc.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

## ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

## FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

## INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn St., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ullman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin St., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

## LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn St. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

## MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

## JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

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Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 *Inter Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

## MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## NEWSPAPER FILES AND RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

## PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

## PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

## PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

## PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

## PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hallock, H. P. & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

## PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton St., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cutters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

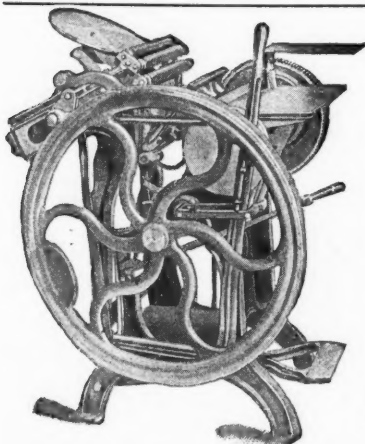
Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

(See next page.)



PRESS FEEDER—"Mr. Proprietor, you should furnish me with a fine dress suit when I run that new OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS you just put in, from THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS Co., Cleveland Ohio. It is so very nicely finished in every respect that I don't like to run it with these old clothes on for fear of soiling it. I never saw so fine a press in my life. Look at that throw-off, nothing but a lever, a rod and a collar on the eccentric shaft, anyone can take it off and put it on again without trouble, and it is so easily worked. Then there is the way the disk is turned; no rattley-bang about that press when it runs, till you can't hear yourself think. There is no noise about it when running, and the disk is bound to turn every time."

PROPRIETOR—"You are right, Johnny, about that press. It is the best purchase I ever made. Guess you had better get measured for that suit. By jingo, I can get better prices for jobwork, too, when my customers see what a fine press I use to do their work on."

## PRICE LIST.

7 X 11	inside of chase, with throw-off,	\$150.00
8 X 12	" " " "	165.00
10 X 15	" " " "	250.00
11 X 17	" " " "	300.00
Steam Fixtures,		\$15.00.

## THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS CO.

71-73 Ontario Street,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



## THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

## PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

## PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

## PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

## TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

## TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry, 82 and 84 Beekman street, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

## TYPEFOUNDERS.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

## TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

The Merritt \$15 Typewriter; 78 characters! Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash ave., Chicago.

## WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

## ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## D. J. REILLY &amp; COMPANY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"PEERLESS"  
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ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS.  
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

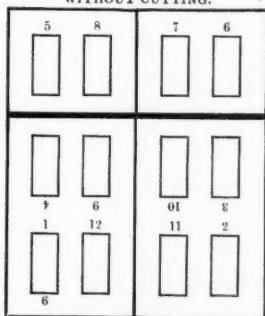
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HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,  
WITHOUT CUTTING.



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**10 CENTS**

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GET A CIRCULAR  
THAT  
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FORMS.

*You can lay out on the stone a  
Four-Page,*

**BUT**

*Can you lay out a Sixty-Four  
Page form?*

**TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!**

**The Inland Printer Co.**

AS USEFUL AS  
ANY WORK COSTING  
MANY TIMES  
AS MUCH.

183 MONROE STREET,  
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## THE UNION + + TYPE FOUNDRY

337 Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO.

## COPPER AMALGAM TYPE

**ON THE POINT SYSTEM.**

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, **25**  
per cent discount.

On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass  
Rule, **30** per cent discount.

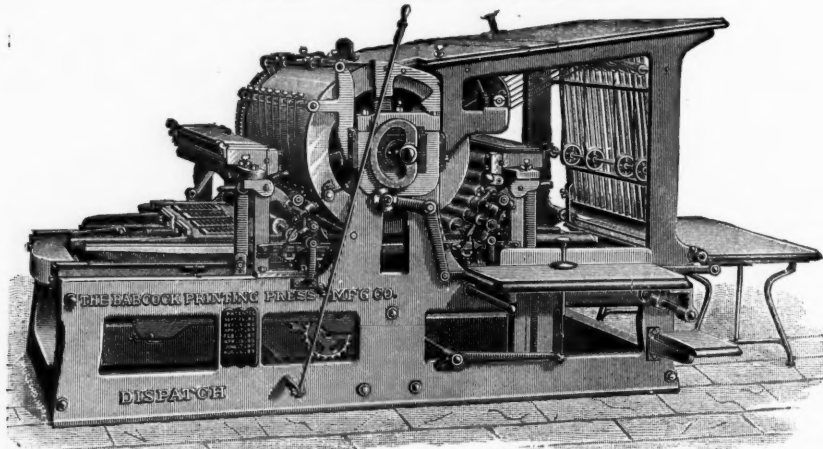
For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who  
have opened credits with us, we allow an extra **5** per cent discount  
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**PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.**

Set in 12, 18 and 24 point Atlantic. Series, \$10.00.

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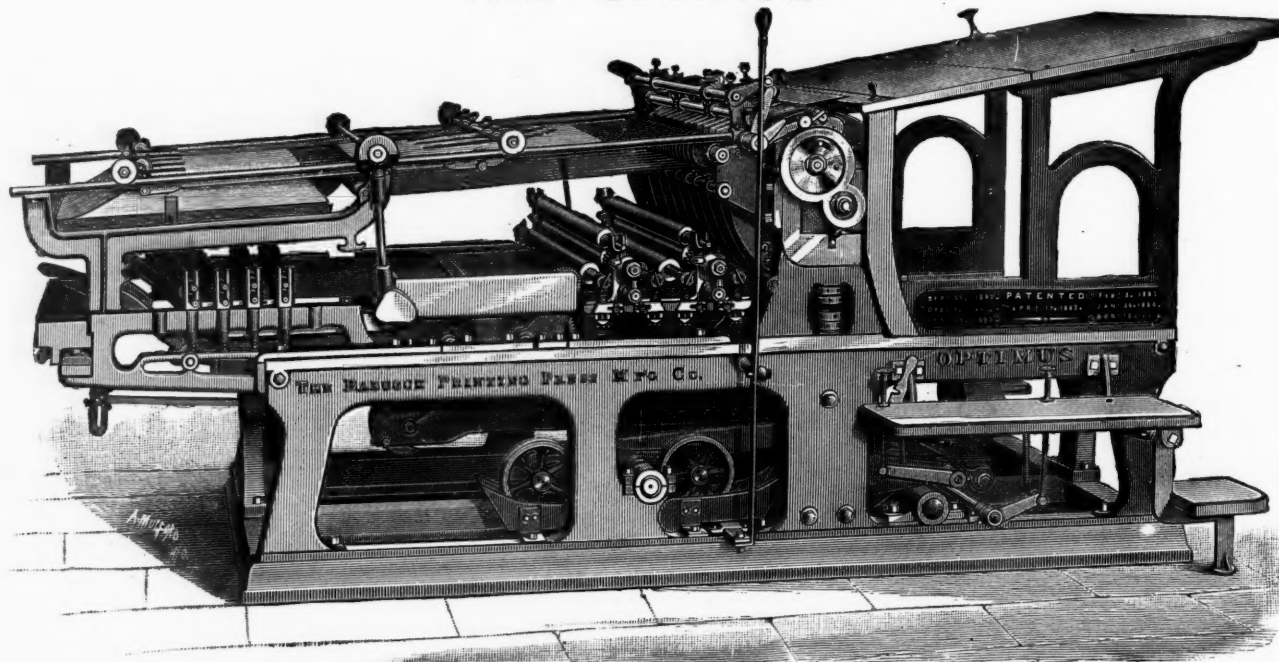
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FASTEST SINGLE CYLINDER PRESS IN THE WORLD.

## Two-Revolution Drum Cylinder and Lithographic PATENT AIR-SPRING PRINTING PRESSES.

THE "OPTIMUS."



DELIVERS SHEETS PRINTED-SIDE UP. NO SMUTTING OR SET-OFF.

**Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.**

New York Office: 9 and 10 Tribune Building.

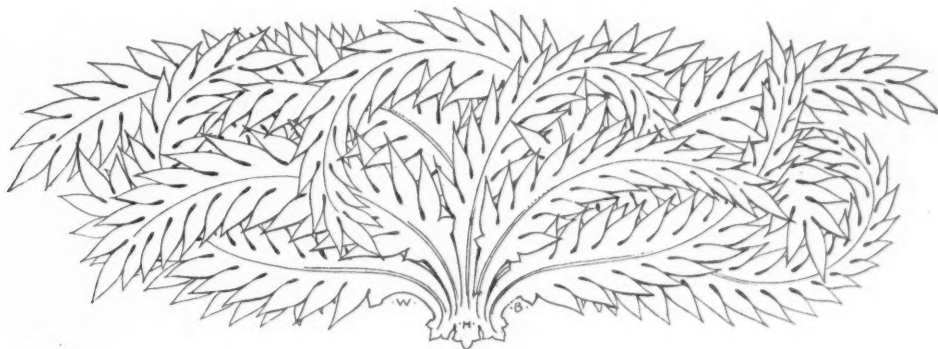
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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.



# THE INLAND PRINTER.

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No. 1. \$1.50.



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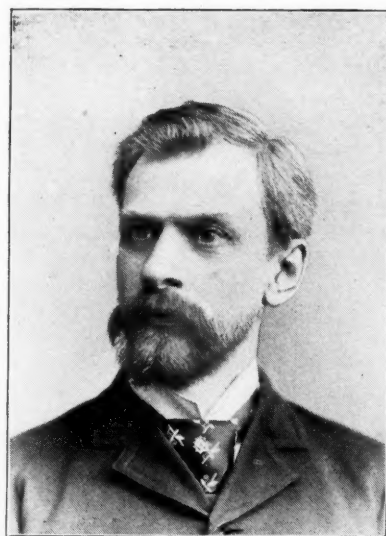
## ORIGINAL TAIL-PIECE DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.  
Electrotypes furnished at prices named above.

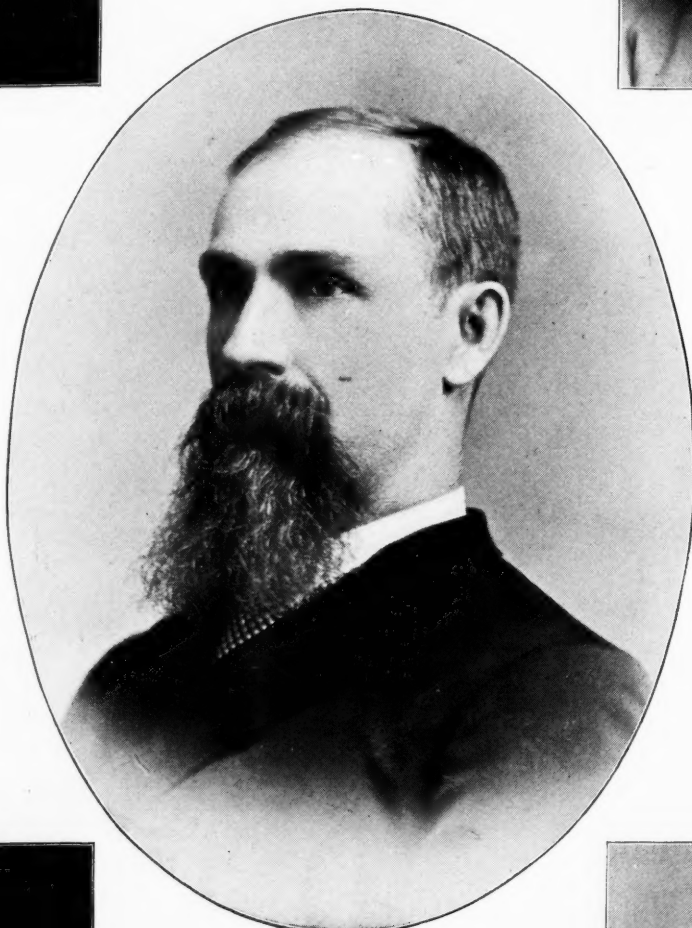
THE INLAND PRINTER.



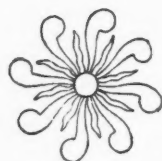
B. R. BYERLY,  
*Chronicle.*



THOMAS J. BRITT,  
*Post-Dispatch.*



M. R. H. WITTER,  
*Globe-Democrat.*



O. W. SHOOP,  
*Star-Sayings.*



RICHARD A. SITTIG,  
*Republic.*

COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF ST. LOUIS DAILIES.

## COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF ST. LOUIS DAILIES.

M. R. H. WITTER,

Foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room and ex-president of the International Union, was born in the State of Missouri about forty-five years ago, and is unquestionably one of the best known and most popular members of the craft to be found in this broad land. At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Witter became apprenticed to the printing trade; when seventeen he was publishing a country paper in defense of the federal union; and at eighteen he entered the Union army in support of his convictions. When discharged he located in the city of St. Louis, from which time to the present he has always taken an active and intelligent part in the affairs of the typographical union. He was elected a delegate from his union to the New Orleans session of the International Union in 1884, to New York in 1885 (on both of which occasions he was elected president of the international body) and was again elected a delegate to represent his union at the recent Boston convention. Mr. Witter's administration of the affairs of the International Union was marked by sound sense, good judgment and unquestioned integrity, qualities which could not fail in giving the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. About nine years ago he became foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room, and it is probably in this position where he has attained his greatest success. Possessed of a high sense of justice, gentlemanly manners and strict probity, he has gained the entire confidence of his employers, and the respect and esteem of those under his charge.

THOMAS J. BRITT.

Mr. Britt is foreman of the *Post-Dispatch*, and received his appointment to that position in November, 1889. He was born in Hastings, England, January 22, 1841. Came to America in 1855, and reached St. Louis in January, 1856. His first work in a printing office was in the *St. Louis Leader* in 1856. He afterward studied job printing in the Hanson & Hurst office (now the Woodward Printing Company), graduating in 1861. His first experience at foremanizing was on the *Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph* in 1862, and in 1865 he assumed control of the *Springfield (Ill.) Journal* jobrooms. As above stated, in 1889 he took charge of the *Post-Dispatch* composing room, where his wide experience and correct methods have gained him the esteem of his employers and the employes of the composing room.

RICHARD A. SITTING.

Mr. Sittig, foreman of the composing room of the *Republic*, St. Louis, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 22, 1844. In 1849 he arrived with his parents in America—on the Fourth of July. His first effort in the printing trade was in the office of the *Dubuque (Iowa) Herald* in April, 1861, where he studied job printing. In May, 1867, he went to St. Louis, and secured a position in the job office of the *Missouri Republican* (now *Republic*) and in October, 1870, the foremanship of the composing room was offered him, which position he has held uninterruptedly since that time.

O. W. SHOOP.

Mr. O. W. Shoop, who holds the foremanship of the *St. Louis Star-Sayings* newsroom, was born in Abingdon, Illinois, January 4, 1860. He commenced the printing trade on the *Knox County Democrat* in 1875, and finished his apprenticeship on the *Daily Free Press*, of Galesburg, Illinois. He has been foreman of the composing room of the *Star-Sayings* since October, 1884, and is in high regard with his employers and the staff of the composing room.

B. R. BYERLY.

Mr. B. R. Byerly, foreman of the *St. Louis Chronicle*, was born twenty-eight years ago at Irwin Station, Pennsylvania. When he was fourteen years old his parents moved to Washburn, Illinois, and on July 4, 1878, he began his apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of the *Washburn News*. In 1879 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he became a pressfeeder on the *Bloomington Pantagraph*, and afterward pressman for a

short time on the *Bloomington Bulletin*. Being of a roving disposition, he tired of Bloomington and went to Cincinnati in September, 1881, where he completed his trade on the *Cincinnati Saturday Night*. In 1882 he joined the typographical union, and went to work on the *Cincinnati Post* as compositor until 1885, when he was made assistant foreman, and in January, 1888, foreman, which position he held until December, 1890, when he tendered his resignation in order to accept the proffered foremanship of the *St. Louis Chronicle*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

The convention of the United Typothetæ of America was called to order by President Pugh, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, on the morning of October 20. President Pugh made a neat address of welcome to the assembled delegates, after which the morning hours were spent in the reading of the reports of the various officers, secretary, treasurer, etc., and the executive committee. The treasurer's report showed the association to be in good shape financially, while the secretary's showed that the membership was steadily increasing. After the dinner adjournment the delegates assembled at 2 o'clock and listened to the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. This, with the discussion of the code of ethics and the manner of disposing of waiting delegates from Cleveland and Pittsburgh, took up the afternoon.

At the second day's session the report of the committee appointed to take up the evils that result from competitive bidding, and to prepare such a code of ethics as would tend to elevate the dignity of the trade, which had been printed, was presented to each member of the typothetæ, and also a neatly bound copy of the previous days' session. As one of the most exhaustive and important reports ever made, the committee was voted the thanks of the convention for the attention and thought they had given it.

The Committee on International Copyright reported that a copyright bill had been passed by the last congress, which in many ways was beneficial to the United Typothetæ, yet it contained a few clauses that were detrimental. The Committee on American Copyright in its report called attention to many imperfections in the American copyright law, but made no recommendations as to changes. The committee's request for more time was granted.

Messrs. J. C. Rankin, of New York; A. C. Bausman, of Minneapolis, and W. P. Dunn, of Chicago, were appointed a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Pittsburgh delegation, who had a little difficulty Tuesday in securing admittance, were introduced, and two of them, Messrs. Sproull and Eichbaum, briefly addressed the convention.

The last day's session commenced with the report of the committee appointed to select the next place of meeting. They reported upon Toronto, Canada, and upon vote this place was selected. The time of commencement was set for August 16, 1892. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. A. Shepherd, Toronto, Canada; secretary, Everett Waddey, Richmond, Virginia; treasurer, Charles Buss, of Cincinnati. The executive committee for this coming year are Amos Pettibone, Chicago; Theo. L. DeVinne, New York; C. S. Morehouse, New Haven; W. H. Woodward, St. Louis; William H. Bates, Memphis; A. M. Geesaman, Minneapolis, and N. S. Fish, Indianapolis.

The committee on typesetting machines reported a number of statistics, but made no recommendations. A report was presented by Colonel L. L. Morgan, of New Haven, on the rates of wages, hours of work and trade customs in different cities in which the typothetæ are organized. Mr. Crutsinger, of St. Louis, read a carefully prepared paper on the subject "Electricity in the Press-room." This subject was discussed by several members. Mr. R. J. Morgan, of Cincinnati, presented an excellent paper on the subject of "Printers' Rollers; How to Make them and Care for Them."

The last thing in the day was the adoption of a resolution instructing the executive committee to endeavor to get an



expression of opinion from the employing printers throughout the country as to the advisability and practicability of adopting a shorter working day for the printing business. The convention then adjourned.

The sessions of the convention were held in strict secrecy, the entrance to the cathedral was carefully guarded, and no one obtained admission without first presenting a card which certified that the holder was a member in good standing of the association.

The reason assigned for the especial secrecy was the discussion of the very vital principle of the association, the holding together of the members for mutual self-protection, and the advancement of the interests of those concerned. This discussion came up under the form of a debate upon the drafting of a code of ethics for the guidance of the association. It was intended that none but those having direct interest and those who would be bound by the action of the convention should take part in the deliberations.

#### THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

The United Typothetæ of America assembled in annual convention at Cincinnati, on Monday, October 19, 1891. It was one of the largest conventions held by the typothetæ since its inception, 900 members, including visitors and delegates, being present, representing \$50,000,000 of invested capital. The arrangements made by the local association were very elaborate and were successfully carried out, the credit being due to the following gentlemen appointed by the Cincinnati Typothetæ to act as a reception committee: Allen Collier, Alexander Hill, A. J. Braunwart, Charles Eick, D. Cohen, John B. Keys, M. J. Sullivan, Jacob Haussler, L. E. Casey, R. D. Barney, C. T. Woodrow, H. Leiser, A. O. Russell, R. J. Morgan, John H. Frey, Willis Russell, John Omwake, T. C. Ranshaw, William A. Webb, A. H. Hinkle, Thomas Keating, H. S. Rosenthal, George Armstrong, Charles Buss, William A. Webb, E. A. Bradley, S. Rosenthal, Frederick Spencer, Frederick Zinsle, J. E. Richardson, E. G. Krehbiel, James H. Fillmore, Edward Bloch, Joseph Wachtel, J. J. Hetsch, Henry J. Brockhoff, C. Souer.

The headquarters were established at the Burnet House, in Parlor A, which presented a very handsome appearance with a profuse decoration of flags and bunting. The many windows were tastefully adorned with red, white and blue draperies, while on the walls a number of large and small flags were arranged in a very artistic and beautiful manner.

The morning and afternoon of the first day being devoted to the business of the convention, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the evening the members and their wives were entertained at the residence of President A. H. Pugh, on the Madison pike. The affair was a brilliant one in every respect, the broad hospitality of the host being thoroughly enjoyed. It is the custom of the succeeding presidents of the association to tender these receptions to the visiting delegates, and it has been found that they go far in bringing the various representatives together in a closer bond of friendship. The delegates were conveyed to the Pugh residence from the Burnet House in carriages, and warmly received upon their arrival by that gentleman. After a pleasant evening, during which a champagne lunch was served, the guests retired at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday afternoon the delegates were driven through the parks and suburbs. There were 252 delegates, who availed themselves of the opportunity to see the beautiful country surrounding Cincinnati, and they filled fifty-five carriages and three tallyhos. They formed in Garfield Place, and headed by a squad of mounted police, proceeded through Eden Park; thence through Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Avondale, Clifton and Burnet Woods Park respectively, returning to the Burnet House about 6 o'clock. At the Zoo a stop of a half hour was made, where a delightful lunch was served, and some good music was rendered by Bellstedt's band.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the delegates visited the United States Printing Company, and inspected the immense plant of that establishment.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Gibson House, and at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock the members and guests of the United Typothetæ were seated around the gorgeous tables, which were arranged in four rows, united at one end by a cross table. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with silken flags of many countries, and directly opposite the entrance hung the griffin of the typothetæ, grasping in his claws two "rollers" of a pattern used in days long gone by.

Flowers were strewn artistically over the tables, and at each plate was placed an attractive souvenir containing programmes of the convention which has just come to a successful end and a list of officers and standing committees.

Shortly after the guests were seated, there was carried in a tremendous basket of flowers which were placed in front of President Pugh's chair. Mr. Ennis arose, and in a few appropriate remarks presented it to Mr. Pugh on behalf of the ladies, whom he and Mrs. Pugh had entertained so handsomely. President Pugh wittily responded.

The 450 guests of the Gibson House enjoyed the delicious menu, which was up to the high standard of this famous hotel.

With the cigars and liquors, W. B. Carpenter, the toastmaster, introduced to the assembly Mr. R. J. Morgan, who responded to the toast "Cincinnati." Mr. Morgan spoke in the absence of Mayor Mosby. The second toast—"The United Typothetæ"—was responded to by the new president, W. A. Shepherd, who made a most favorable impression. The other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Modern Printer—a Master of Arts and Trades," H. T. Rockwell, of Boston; "The Rural Rooster," J. Q. Amos; "Auxiliaries—Paper, Ink, Press," Mr. John Pettibone, in the absence of the gentleman to whom it was assigned; "New Faces—Good Bad, Indifferent," Hon. John Polhemus; "Blue Grass—What it Produces," Mr. J. W. Gerdes; "The Typesetter—Man, Woman, Machine," L. L. Morgan; "Competition—Is it the Life of Trade?" Percy Smith, Pittsburgh; "The Bookmaker—Author, Printer, Binder," Richard S. Ennis; "Reciprocity," J. W. McClear, of the *Toronto World*; and the "Fair Sex—Our Side Partners," Philo. F. Pettibone, of Chicago.

It was long after midnight before these toasts were finished, and when the members of the United Typothetæ of America joined in the chorus of the last song, every one was sorry that the fifth annual convention had come to an end.

On Friday the delegates took a trip to the Blue Grass country, stopping at Lexington, the home of Henry Clay, and to High Bridge, over the Kentucky river. The train left the Grand Central Depot at 8:45 in the morning, and at Lexington made a stop for a drive to Colonel McDowell's stock farm. After the arrival at High Bridge, a lunch was served, and some time spent in inspecting that interesting place. The return was then made to Cincinnati.

#### CALENDERING PAPER.

Every time the end of a fresh roll is placed in the calender, some twenty feet of paper are creased longitudinally. This may to some seem a small matter, but in a small mill making three tons daily of paper, sixty-four inches wide, divided say into fifty rolls, the waste at the end of the day, caused by creasing, would amount to nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hundredweight, a considerable quantity, equal to a ton in less than three weeks, not to speak of the damage done to the calendering rolls by the passage of creased and uneven paper. Mr. Brule, manager of a Spanish paper mill, states that he has just patented in France a very simple appliance, designed to obviate all this waste.

#### HOW TO CLEAN ENGRAVINGS.

Soak in a very weak, clear solution of chloride of lime until white, then soak in running water, afterward steeping for half an hour in water containing a little of hyposulphite of soda to neutralize any trace of adhering bleach. Dry between clean blotters under pressure.

## THE CONTEST OF COMPOSING MACHINES.

As arranged for by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its last annual meeting in New York City, last February, the test of devices for machine composition was held in the *Evening Post* Building, Chicago, October 12 to 24, 1891. The first week was devoted to the contest proper, and none were admitted but the committee in charge, and those connected directly with the test, or especially invited. During the second week the exhibition was open to the general public, and the attendance of printers, publishers and others interested was one of the largest that has ever gathered to witness a display of this kind. But four machines were entered and on exhibition, although it had been anticipated that twice this number would participate in the trial, they being the Mergenthaler "Linotype," the Rogers "Typograph," the McMillan Typesetting Machine, and the St. John "Typobar."

The committee appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to look after details of the tournament and determine which of the machines was "capable of producing the best practical results under ordinary newspaper conditions in well-managed offices," consisted of Frederick Driscoll, secretary and manager of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, W. J. Richards, business manager of the Indianapolis *News*, and E. H. Woods, president of the Boston *Herald*. These gentlemen were assisted in passing judgment on the work of the machines, and in keeping tally of the matter set by each, by Frank B. Moore, foreman of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, William Quinn, foreman of the Boston *Herald*, E. H. Perkins, foreman of the Indianapolis *News*, and Frank H. Ehlen, foreman of the Chicago *Herald*.

On the first day of the contest Mr. Moore was put in charge of the work of supplying copy to the operators and in looking after the make-up of the matter set, and Mr. Hugh T. Fisher, a compositor of large experience connected with the Chicago *Herald*, was assigned the work originally intended for Mr. Moore, which was the same as that of the other foremen, namely, to supervise each machine and note the actual time that the machine was in operation, the time it was stopped for repairs and the nature of such repairs, the speed of composition attained by the operator and the class of labor required to run the machine, the cost of maintaining and operating the machine, and to make a careful study of its mechanical construction with a view to learning its present and probable possibilities for doing the various kinds of newspaper composition. Remarks on these and other points of observation, together with the proofs and measurement of the composition of the operator were submitted daily by the foreman in charge of each machine to the committee. No foreman looked after the same machine two days in succession, and every endeavor was put forth by the committee to have the trial as fair and impartial to all concerned as lay in their power. The reports are now in the hands of the committee and the result of the trial will not be announced for some time, that a carefully revised statement may be rendered and presented to the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association before making the same public.

Although a full description of all the machines on trial, with the exception of the St. John Typobar, has already been published in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, it will no doubt be of interest to our readers to give a brief description of each at the present time, and in connection therewith a cut of each machine is shown. The gentlemen in charge of the four machines have kindly furnished a few lines of matter which are appended to the descriptions of the machines.

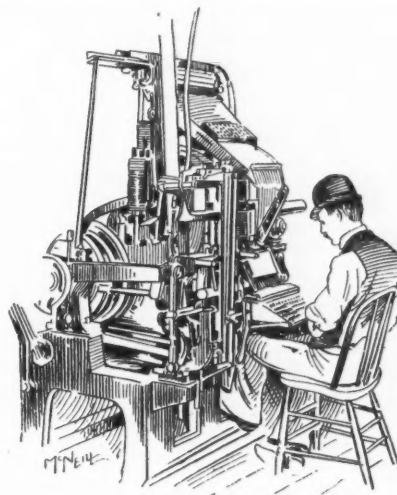
Following is a description of each machine taken from the report in the Chicago *Herald* of October 18.

## MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.

The "Linotype" (line of type) is the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore. The first patent was issued March 17, 1874, and there have been over a dozen issued to it since. A linotype machine is a type-making rather than a type-setting machine. Instead of using movable type it uses movable matrices, which are placed automatically to form a line of matrices, by which a solid line of type is cast. Each letter, space and punctuation mark has its individual matrix, which is made of brass. The die is cut into the edge of

the matrix at a certain distance from the bottom, so that when the matrices are in place the alignment of the dies is perfect.

The operator places the matrices in position by fingering a keyboard which resembles that of a typewriter. When a key is depressed, it permits the corresponding matrix to drop from the particular tube which contains a number of similar matrices and takes its proper position in the line formed in a holder on the left of the machine. A mark cut into the holder designates the



full length of the line of type which the machine is gauged to make. When the operator sees that the line is complete he presses a lever, and the assembled line of matrices and spaces is transferred to the face of the mold.

Sometimes the line is not quite long enough, and then the ingenious devices used to separate words come into play. These "justifiers" are slender wedges of steel. As the line of matrices moves toward the face of the mold the steel wedges are pushed up, and thus spread the matrices enough to make a full line.

Connected with the mold is a melting-pot containing molten type-metal, which is kept in a fluid condition by a Bunsen gas-burner. When the matrix for a line of type is in position the molten metal is fed automatically against its face, filling the mold, where it solidifies and becomes a linotype bar, bearing on its edge in relief the characters corresponding to the line of matrices. An automatic stripping device withdraws the linotype bar, which is then placed automatically and trimmed to the right proportions and ejected onto the pile of linotypes previously made.

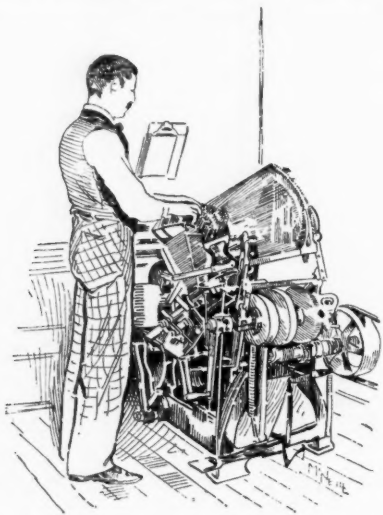
While all this is going on another automatic device lifts the line of matrices and justifiers and carries it to the top of the machine, where it is made to travel back over the row of tubes. As the line travels along the matrices are distributed automatically, each matrix finding its own tube, into which it drops, ready to be used again.

The editor of the Inland Printer having requested the operator of the "Linotype" in use at the exhibition in Chicago to "set" a few lines to show the working of the machine, these lines are herewith submitted as specimens of the average every-day work produced by that machine.

## ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

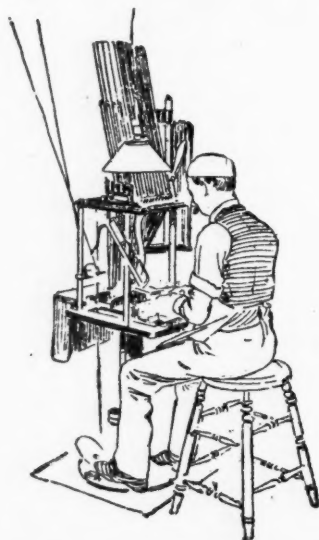
The Rogers Typograph was invented by J. R. Rogers, of Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, 1888, many improvements having been made on the machine since. Of these a number have been suggested by Mr. F. E. Bright, the superintendent of the Rogers Typograph Company's factory. In its latest improved form it consists of two parts, an assemblage and distributing mechanism, and the casting mechanism. The assembling and distributing mechanism consists essentially of wires, which spread out in fan shape at their rear portion and converge into a common vertical plane in front. These wires are fastened to a light iron frame, which is pivoted so as to tip forward and back something like a Remington typewriter carriage. This frame and the wires it supports stand at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. On these wires, at their upper or rear extremity, are the matrices suspended by an eye. They are strung on the wire like beads on a string, all those of the same letter being on one wire. By a very simple mechanism the matrices are released by touching a key on the keyboard, precisely like a typewriter. The matrices then by their own gravity slide down the wires to the forward portion of the machine, where the wires are in the common plane before mentioned. When a line is assembled, the casting mechanism comes into play. This consists of two parts. First the mold, which is brought forward against the matrices, or female type. This mold has an aperture just the size of a line of type. The secondary part of the casting mechanism is the melting pot, which contains about thirty pounds of stereotype metal, kept in a liquid state by a small gas burner. The melting pot has a spout adapted to fit into the mold, and also a force-pump attachment which ejects the metal into the mold and the faces of the matrices by the operation of the machine. When the line has been assembled by touching the keys on the frame before described, thereby assembling into a line side by side the

matrices, the mold comes forward against these matrices, the spout of the melting pot closes into the mold, the force pump in the melting pot ejects just enough metal to fill the aperture in the mold, making a typebar, or stereotype line plate, or, in printers' phraseology, a "slug" bearing the characters on its edge to print a single line. The melting pot is then withdrawn, the mold opens and the completed line, hard and solid, though still warm to the touch, is shoved by a mechanical finger into a galley. The wire



frame containing the matrices is then tilted back and the matrices slide back simultaneously by their own weight, so that the assemblage and distribution are both accomplished by gravitation. This is the simplest possible method of assemblage and distribution, and is the most prominent feature of the machine. The spacing is automatically accomplished by little discs about an inch and a quarter in diameter, which are thrown in by the action of a key between each word. These spacers are composed of two screw-shaped faces, which, when the cam is caused to revolve, spread the line to a predetermined limit. This is done entirely by the machine, and the operator pays no attention to it. There are a number of other devices upon the machine, one of which is very simple and yet important. By its action the machine will not work unless the operator has put in the right number of spaces and letters to fill the line. In case too many or not enough are put in, the machine refuses to work, so that accidents upon it are almost impossible.

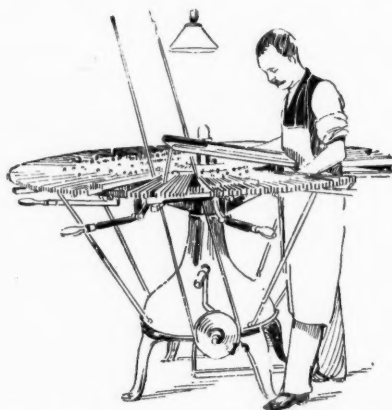
The Rogers Typograph casts lines or "slugs" of metal. These lines are shown as specimens of those turned out by that machine, and were produced at the request of the editor of the Inland Printer on October 22, 1891.



M'MILLAN TYPESETTING MACHINE.

The McMillan typesetting machine was invented by J. L. McMillan, of Ilion, New York. The inventor is a native of New York, having been born at Cambridge thirty-two years ago. The McMillan system of mechanical composition has been a growth from a small beginning, which dates back to the year 1883, when the first attempt to set type mechanically was made by the present company. The first machine which left the works was sent to the office of the *Utica Morning Herald* in 1885. An important feature of the typesetting machine is that the keyboard is an exact reproduction of the

Remington typewriter, an advantage that can be enjoyed by no other company. Owing to the small number of keys used and the consequent conciseness of the keyboard, operators acquire skill in much less time than is required to learn large keyboards. Remington stenographers readily adapt themselves to the machine. The forty keys of the board communicate with the eighty characters in precisely the same manner as a typewriter. The typesetting machine is quite compact, the parts are all accessible, the motions seem positive and safe, the pressure of the keys very easy, approximating a typewriter in this respect. The line of set-up matter is directly in front of the operator, and he may see every letter take its place, add any character not in the machine or make a correction when wrong keys are struck. For daily newspaper work the machines are made with the justifying attachment fastened to the frame and the type is justified as fast as set up, but for book, magazine and periodical work not requiring special dispatch a separate justifying machine is provided. On this latter class the operator of the typesetting machine sets the matter into a "storage galley," which is provided with a number of walls about 24 inches in length which serve to separate the lines. As soon as a galley is filled it is removed and a fresh one put on the machine. The filled galley is then proved, corrected and taken to the justifying machine, which feeds the long lines automatically to the spacer, who justifies it into lines of the required length. The distributing machine occupies perhaps a little more room than two ordinary type frames. It distributes from 10,000 to 25,000 ems per hour, owing to the size of the type. The distributor consists of a rotary disk which has eighty-five inside distributing radial channels. The type are distributed, by means of nicks on their side, directly into removable brass channels, and are all ready for use on the typesetting machines. The wards that make the combinations for the nicks are small rolls at the mouths of the outside or receiving channels. The rolls, like the outside and inside sectors, are of hardened steel. The inside channels are straight grooves in which the type is placed with a follower and spring to hold the type against the rolls or wards by which the type passes into the receiving channels. Where the machine is used as an adjunct to hand composition the type are deposited into tin boxes which are emptied



M'MILLAN TYPE DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

into the compositors' cases. When so used the size of the distributor is reduced one-half. The type is specially nicked for the distributor, and each type has two little nicks on its body. They vary in depth from two hundredths of an inch on the nonpareil bodies up to three hundredths of an inch on small pica. When new fonts are used they are cast with a nick near the heel of the type, and the machine nicks are made at intervals on the same side, but old fonts have to be nicked on the opposite side. The face of the type does not come in contact with anything in either the typesetter or the distributor, and it is probable that fine text types will wear much longer than when "thrown in" by hand compositors.

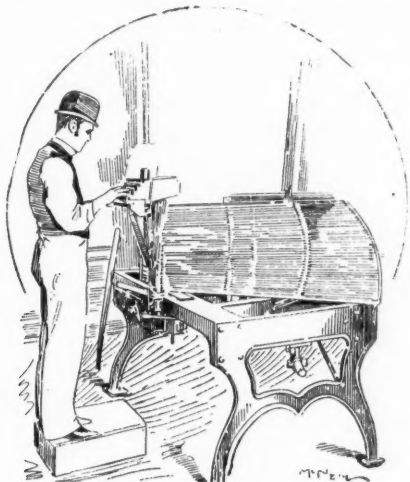
These lines are set and furnished THE INLAND PRINTER as a sample of the composition done upon the McMillan Typesetting Machine, at the public exhibition given in Chicago, in October, 1891. The McMillan was the only typesetting machine in the contest held at the above time.

#### ST. JOHN TYPOBAR.

The St. John Typobar is the construction of R. H. St. John, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. St. John is a native of the Buckeye State and is fifty-nine years old. When a boy he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, which he followed for fifteen years, since which time he has been a mechanical engineer. The "typobar" constructed by him was first patented September 2, 1890. Many improvements have since been patented, but the principle and general form of the machine remains as his mind first conceived it. The typobar is the only exponent of the cold metal process or cold type bar. The producing of the line of matrices which form the type, the justification of the line, and the distribution of the matrices after use, are done automatically, and require only one second in the operation. The action of assembling the matrices is positive and practically instantaneous; they all travel the same distance, guided to their positions by the same kind of mechanism and the same amount of force, and only in the order of their releasing. In case the wrong matrix is released an ingenious device permits of a correction being



made before completing the line. The absence of all heat above the machine avoids all danger of molecular adhesion of two metals brought together in a heated condition whereby the line of type would be made defective. Likewise there is an absence of all evils attendant upon continual heating and chilling of the matrices and the parts surrounding the impression chamber. As the line of type is formed from cold metal, by compression, there is no expense for gas or other means for melting metals. The type bar is made up



of two parts; one, a permanent base or blank, to be used over and over, and is in theory part of the machine, the other part being a slight strip of type metal, in the nature of a supply, which is mounted upon the edge of the blank simultaneously with the operation of impressing the characters upon it. This type-metal strip is removed from the bar after use and may be remelted and reformed for further use at a very slight expense and without appreciable loss of metal. Moreover, the compression process insures with absolute certainty that every type-bar shall be perfect, as there can be no air bubbles, blisters, chilled metal or defect of impression. The machines are built of the best materials to be obtained for the several parts, and are especially reinforced at points bearing the greatest strain. All the operations of the machine being positive, direct and automatic, the speed and correctness of the results depend only upon the skill and intelligence of the operator, as the machine will respond to all the demands of the operator. The machine is operated with a keyboard, on the principle of the Remington typewriter. The adoption of the point system of types allies the type bodies to this generally accepted principle. The spacing is done on an entirely new principle, which opposes to the adjacent matrices two sides, which are held as immovable as the matrices themselves, and between which the movable part of the spacer is pushed, thereby avoiding any displacement of the alignment, or of the impression surface of the bar. The company is thoroughly protected by numerous patents.

**The St. John Typobar produces lines of type by the cold process, these few lines show the character of the slugs made by that machine. The date on which these slugs were made was Oct. 22, 1891, being one of the days of the public exhibitino. The machine on which they were made was the first or experimental machine.**

As will be noted by reference to the illustrations and by a careful reading of the descriptions, the four machines vary considerably in appearance and in manner of producing results, the two nearest alike being the "Linotype" and the "Typograph." In justice to the inventor of the "Typobar" it is only proper to state that the machine on exhibition was the first one built and was really an experiment to a certain extent, so that the results attained by that machine in comparison with the others are not to be taken as a guide to what may yet be accomplished when it is more nearly perfected.

#### THE ARTICLE ON SHORTHAND.

Owing to unavoidable delay in preparing characters for our shorthand article we are compelled to omit it for this month, but promise a double quantity of matter for the December issue. It is expected that the work will be concluded in our February issue, after which it will be published in neat book form.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Montague, Michigan. Please inform me through your columns which is the proper way to form the possessive case in a singular noun ending in "s," for example: "Joseph Moss's (or Moss') boys." *Answer.*—We judge "Moss's" to be more correct. See page 204 of "Wilson's Treatise on Punctuation."

A. R. A., Batavia, New York. In displayed composition should the space on either side of a dash be nearer the matter before or after it. Also in the case of a displayed head followed by text. *Answer.*—An equal space is generally correct. Note the treatment of this matter in the composition of this journal.

E. R. D., Aurora, Illinois. (1) How are celluloid stereotypes made? (2) Are they practical? (3) If so, why are they not more generally used? (4) Can they be made cheaper than electrotypes? *Answer.*—(1) The form to be stereotyped is first used to make a fine paper matrix, the same as for ordinary stereotyping. This matrix is laid flat on a smooth metal surface, and over it is laid a sheet of celluloid. The two are put in a hydraulic press, and the temperature raised to 300 degrees, the celluloid being pressed into the matrix at a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. The celluloid when taken out is an exact counterpart of the original type, and is then cemented to a wooden backing. (2 and 3) They are practical, but we do not know why their adoption is not more general. (4) They are about the same price as electrotypes, but are claimed to be more durable, and are lighter, making them cheaper for shipment.

#### AUTHORS' NOTES.

MISS HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE, author of "A Legend of Sonora," in *Harper's Magazine*, is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and daughter of Julian Hawthorne.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, the well-known publisher of New York, and Mr. William C. K. Wilde, of London, England, one of the editors of the *London Telegraph* and a brother of Oscar, were married October 4.

As the time for the Columbian Exposition approaches, the interest in the great city of the World's Fair increases. The *Cosmopolitan* for November gives up twenty-seven pages to a very full descriptive article by Capt. Charles King. The article is illustrated with twenty-seven sketches from the pens of the two most famous artists in the line of architectural work in this country, Parry Penn and A. F. Jacassay. It contains an immense amount of information regarding the city, and will serve as a guide to those who are looking forward to a visit to the Exposition.

OCTOBER *Book News*, Philadelphia, has for frontispiece a portrait of Sara Jeannette Duncan, author of "An American Girl in London" and "A Social Departure." The biographical sketch tells us that, as Mrs. C. E. Cotes, she now makes her home in Calcutta, India, where her husband has a government appointment. No hint is given of her future literary work, but among the things likely to happen we can at least hope that this observant young lady will touch with her pen more of her experiences of life and travel, and convert them into a book as readable as her earlier ventures. Another author's picture published here for the first time is of Mr. A. T. Q. Couch, known to readers on both sides the Ocean as "Q." No more complete review of latest books, with news of their authors, is published. *Book News* has always pictures from the new books, supplemental to the descriptive price list, notices and reviews.

HAMLIN GARLAND and his work are exhaustively treated of in the *Writer* (Boston) for October, which has a fine frontispiece portrait of the successful young western story-writer. A critical estimate of his work is given by Charles E. Hurd, literary editor of the *Boston Transcript*, and an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Garland is contributed by J. E. Chamberlin. An appropriate feature of the same number of the magazine is an instructive practical article on "Short Stories and Short-story Writing," by Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the *Youth's Companion*. An

article on "How to Write History" is contributed by J. C. Moffet, and Edna Verne describes the life of "Joaquin Miller at Home." There are more personal tributes to Lowell by leading writers, received too late for the *Writer's* Lowell Memorial Number. An editorial discusses the movement instituted by the *Writer* to secure a reduction in the rate of postage on manuscripts, and a plan for action is laid down. All the articles in the *Writer* are practical and helpful, and the quality of the magazine is steadily improving. The *Writer* is the only magazine in the world devoted solely to explaining the practical details of literary work, and in the five years of its existence has made a great success. It costs 10 cents a number or \$1 a year, and is published by William H. Hills, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Massachusetts.

#### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

*Our Animal Friends*, a monthly journal published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is now in its nineteenth year. The initial issue of the present volume commenced with the September number. The articles are well written, and it is a handsome production typographically, being issued from the press of J. J. Little & Co., Astor place, New York City.

THE *Dog Fancier* is a new monthly published by Eugene Glass, at Battle Creek, Michigan, devoted, as its name indicates, exclusively to dogs, their training, care, breeding and characteristics. It has numerous half-tone and wood-cut illustrations of the various breeds of dogs, and is well edited and printed. The first issue of this monthly was in October. It is placed at the very moderate price of 50 cents per year.

*Westward Ho!* is the attractive title of a new illustrated monthly published at Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is a high-class magazine particularly applicable for the traveler, settler, manufacturer and investor. The leading article in the November number, the initial issue, entitled "The Opportunity for a New Magazine," by Dr. Albert Shaw, is a masterly review of the fortunes of high-class magazines in the East and West. An admirable illustrated article by W. H. Hyslop, on "Modern Methods of Illustration," appears, together with other valuable articles, and two complete and well-written stories in the popular style. An intelligence department, for the purpose of answering queries on matters of interest to the traveler, settler, manufacturer and investor, will be commenced in the next issue. We cordially welcome this valuable addition to western literature. It is sold at the moderate price of 25 cents per number.

THE BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS REFERENCE-DIRECTORY, 1891. Industrial Information Company, publishers, New York City.

The value of this directory is inestimable to dealers in the printing trade. Conveniently arranged, with ratings as to capital, it will commend itself as a most desirable work.

DOCTOR HUGUET. By Ignatius Donnelly. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25. Paper, 50 cents.

Weird and impossible, this story has a moral teaching that cannot be ignored. The plot is a modified Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde affair, and the interest is sustained from the initial chapter until the close.

DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS AND CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF FIRST HANDS IN THE BUILDING TRADES. Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts. \$2.00.

This serviceable book contains 166 pages, is conveniently arranged, and will be of great value to the architectural profession and the building trades. It would be well if the other lines of industry were taken up in the same manner.

HIS MARRIAGE VOW. By Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. 50 cents.

In this the fourteenth number of the "Good Company Series," the author's preface states that, in bringing out a new edition of "His Marriage Vow," or as the author prefers to call it, "A Search for a Soul," eighteen years after its first publication, the

book was written at a time when a great social scandal, known to the author, but as yet unknown to the public, was pressing home the momentous query: Is human strength so limited that there are temptations which it cannot be expected to resist? or is there in the spiritual world a treasury of strength and help always open to the suffering heart of humanity, by means of which all the perils of life may be passed in safety? To exploit this query is the object of the book, and from a furnace of temptation the principal characters emerge to the true realization of life's duties. The work is one of considerable power.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING. Part 3. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, 126 and 128 Duane street, New York City.

The subjects in this third installment range alphabetically from "Chinese White" to "Display Type." No one at all interested in printing or bookmaking can afford to be without this valuable work. It is published in quarterly parts, and will be completed in three years. It contains references to all that is known of the art from the earliest times—technical, historical and biographical. It is presented without extra cost to all subscribers of *The American Bookmaker*, \$2 per year.

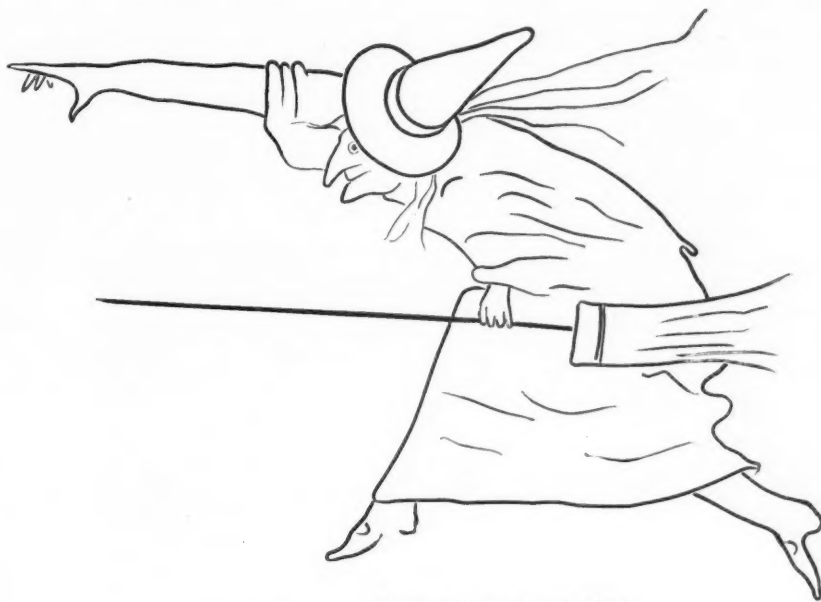
NEW AND POPULAR BOOKLETS. Published by Misses Searle & Gorton, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Patriotic Series includes "Afloat and Ashore," by Edward Everett Hale, 40 cents; "Midshipman Davy," by Willis J. Abbott, 40 cents; "Zay," by Ruth Hay, 40 cents. In *Our Dumb Friends* is comprised: "Old Grip, the Crow," by Olive Thorne Miller, 50 cents; "Pete, and Other Stories," by Helen Ekin Starrett and William A. Starrett, 50 cents; the other stories are: "Grandmother's Cats" and "My Redbird"; "Anton and Antoine," a story of ants, by Rosalie Kaufman, 50 cents; "Sly and His Neighbors," by Frances Power Cobbe, 50 cents. The Rhymed Drama contains: "Mother Goose's Christmas Party" (arranged for presentation with quaint songs attached), by Abby Morton Diaz, 50 cents. The principal story in the Dayspring Series is entitled "How the Rose Found the King's Daughter," by Maude Menefee (the Olive Schreiner for children), 40 cents; the other stories are: "A Thistle Story," and "But Summer Lives." They are all sweet and charming stories, full of delicacy and feeling.

THE AMERICAN WOODS, exhibited by actual specimens, with copious and explanatory text; Part I. By Romeyn B. Hough, B. A. Published and Sections prepared by the author at Lowville, New York.

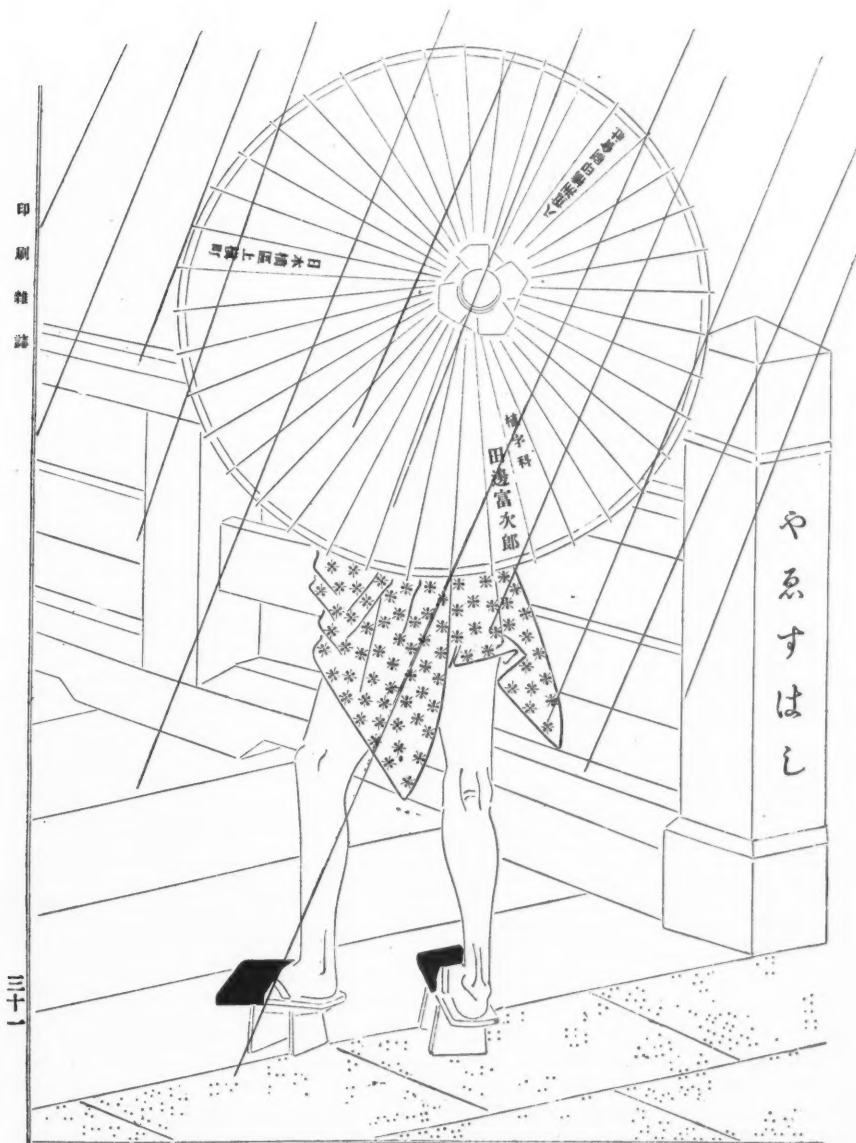
This elegant and elaborate work is inclosed in a handsome case containing twenty-five species of woods in twenty-seven sets of sections, beautifully mounted on black cardboard, gold-lettered. The transverse, radial and tangential sections of the woods are shown. The uses these preparations of woods may be put to are as follows: The stereopticon preparations are perfect for displaying before an audience by means of a magic lantern the structure of various timbers. All the principal species are designed to be represented and each one is identified beyond question of doubt. So also for studying the minute structure by the microscope they are invaluable. The cross-section cards for fancy and business purposes will at once recommend themselves to every admirer of woods; their printing qualities, either with type or steel plate, are unexcelled by any paper and their value for advertising purposes will be apparent. They are also appropriate for calling cards, dinner cards, menus, wooden wedding and reception invitations, birthday, holiday and easter cards, etc. Being perfectly adapted to hand-writing, painting and decorating, they can be used plain or embellished as gift cards of all sorts. For home adornment, especially where there are growing children, they are both applicable and useful, as the children would quickly be able to distinguish the various timbers in this way. Prices furnished upon application to the author.

TO PREPARE transfer paper, take some thin post or tissue paper, rub the surface well with black lead, vermilion, red chalk or any coloring matter. Wipe the preparation well off with a piece of clean rag and the paper will be ready for use.



THE SALEM WITCH.

Executed with brass rule by ALEXANDER STEWART, Salem, Massachusetts.



JAPANESE BRASS RULE WORK.

Reproduced from a full-page design in the *Press and Paper*, of Tokio, Japan.



## CHICAGO NOTES.

PAUL WOLFF, who recently resigned as assistant editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, has gone to Berlin to act as correspondent for a number of big American daily newspapers.

ALBERT W. BEECHER, for ten months past with the western branch of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, 328 Dearborn street, has gone to his old home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he assumes a position with Peck Brothers & Co.

CHARLES A. PEARSON, for several years past foreman of the *Evening Mail*, was married October 6 to Emma M. Day, at the bride's residence on Mozart street. Among numerous presents was a handsome tea-service from the employes of the *Times* and *Mail*.

WE are indebted to the Chicago *Herald* for the cuts shown in connection with the article on typesetting machines in this issue. This enterprising daily expects to be located in its new building in a very short time. We will make mention of it in our next issue. The new composing room is "a poem."

BLOMGREN BROTHERS & CO., 175 Monroe street, have entirely obliterated all traces of their recent fire, and are now in better shape than ever to fill all orders, having put in new machinery and tools, and added to their facilities in many ways. Zinc etching, wood engraving, electrotyping, etc., are right in their line, and they are also giving particular attention to half-tone work.

J. W. OSTRANDER, of 79 Jackson street, so well known to printers everywhere, has commenced work on his seven-story factory at 88 to 92 West Jackson street, which will be constructed of pressed brick and stone, and fitted up in the most perfect manner for the manufacture of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery. The new structure is to cost \$35,000.

R. W. RANSOM, who for many years has held responsible positions on the Chicago *Tribune*, for the last two years having acted as night editor, has retired from that journal to take charge of the *Standard*, a well-known insurance paper published in Boston by his father. Mr. Ransom's connection with the *Tribune* terminated October 15, and as an evidence of his popularity the editorial staff tendered him a banquet.

WE note that our old friend, Dave Oliphant, has started a print shop of his own just opposite where he has been for so many years. Since the recent fire at 175 Monroe street, it has been decided to wind up the business of the Jameson & Morse Company, and the office now started by Mr. Oliphant will be the lineal descendant—the successor of that company. The new office is at 176 Monroe street, and will be run as a first-class job office, the larger class of work not being solicited. With his large acquaintance and host of friends, Mr. Oliphant will find his new venture a big success.

THE Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have connected with their Chicago sales department Mr. William B. Yates, mechanical engineer, who for a number of years was one of the leading designers in the drawing office of R. Hoe & Co., New York, and more recently superintendent for the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, at Taunton, Massachusetts, where their presses are built. No doubt it will be a pleasure to the printing fraternity to meet a thorough business gentleman, eminently practical in the construction of printing machinery and thus able to talk press with the trade in a manner they will appreciate.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway at Crete, a small town thirty miles south of Chicago, on the morning of October 15, resulting in the instant death of three attachés of the staff of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and the engineer on the train, and also injuring one passenger and three employes of the road. The names of the newspaper men are as follows: Frederick W. Henry, reporter for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 283 Indiana street; Frank A. McCafferty, artist for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 53 Diversey place; Leonard Dane Washburne, sporting reporter for the *Inter Ocean*, residence No. 4163 Grand boulevard. The accident was due to a misplaced switch, causing the engine to wreck a wooden roundhouse.

## SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

E. JOHNSON, Kansas City, Missouri. Large assortment of general work of average excellence.

W. P. HARMON, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Sample of zinc etching and colored jobwork well designed and acceptably executed.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Samples of commercial job printing and specimen of bookwork neatly and cleanly executed.

J. H. BACKUS, Alfred Centre, New York. Sample of Sunday school paper "Our Sabbath Visitor." Well and clearly printed, and creditable in every way.

EDWIN M. COLVIN, 148 Monroe street, Chicago. Business card, engraved, printed in bronze, tints and colors. The strength and beauty of the design is admirably sustained by first-class presswork.

W. C. ARMSTRONG, Wellsville, Ohio. An assortment of general printing, truly creditable in all the details, considering the short experience of the sender and disadvantages under which they were produced.

BROWN THURSTON COMPANY, Portland, Maine. Advertising circular, calendars and blotters, all of which show that this firm is alert to the exigencies of the times. They are good in design and admirably worked out.

THE SWINBURNE PRINTING COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Historical sketch souvenir Company A, 1st Infantry N. G. S. M., also business card in colors and sample of fine letterpress. All in good taste and chaste in design. The presswork on the half-tones is capable of improvement.

WE have received a proof of the cover page of the twenty-second half-yearly report of the New South Wales Typographical Association, printed by F. Cunningham & Co., city not given. The design is artistic and well wrought out, and the job as a specimen of artistic rulework is commendable.

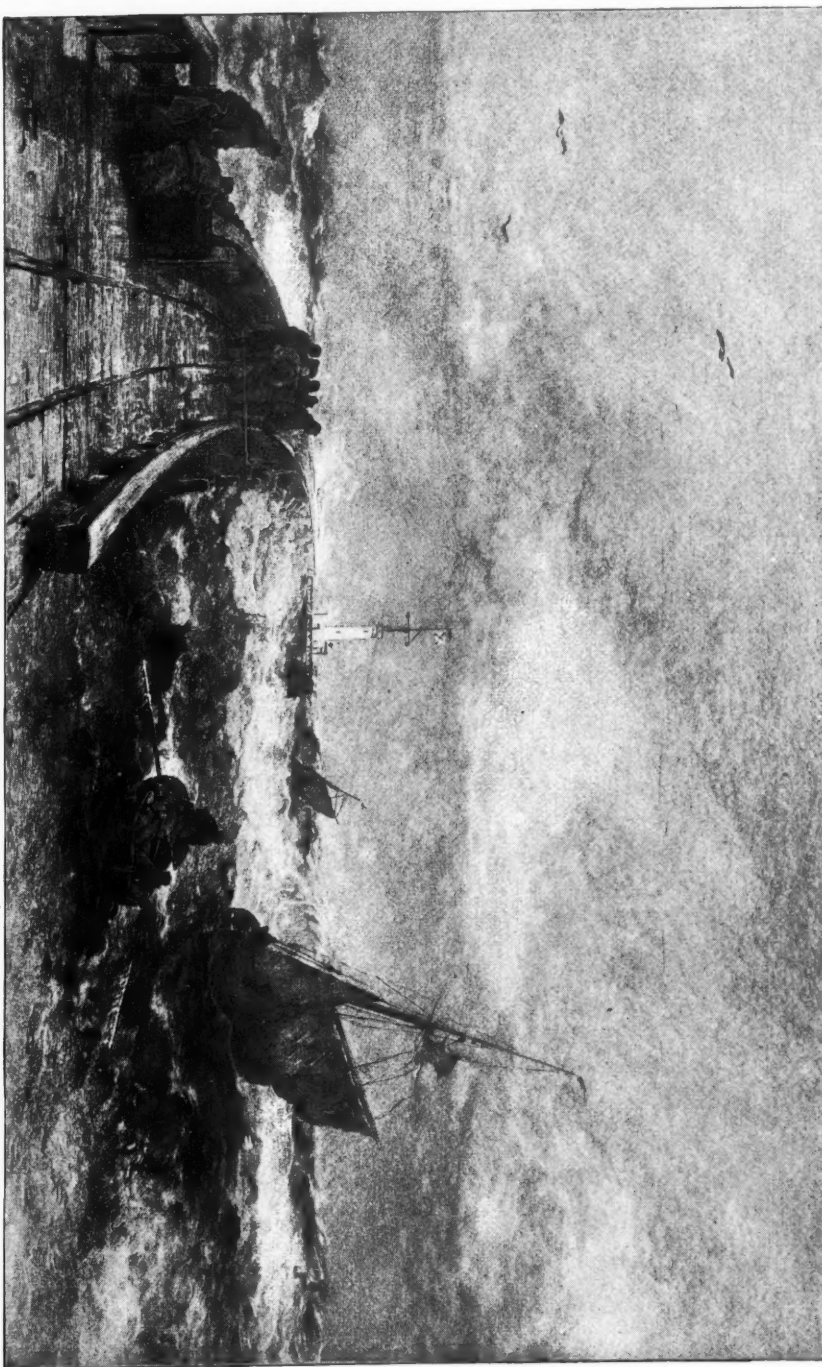
THE REPUBLICAN JOB DEPARTMENT, Laramie, Wyoming. Souvenir class of 1891 First Annual Commencement of the University of Wyoming. A handsome and highly creditable production. The numerous and attractive half-tone portraits have not been as well rendered in the presswork as they might be.

GUIDE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky. Souvenir Program and Delegates Guide of the General Christian Missionary Convention at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 16 to 23, 1891. This elegant brochure has been executed with the usual tastefulness of the Guide Company, though fault may be found that the body letter is considerably worn.

D. McDONALD & CO., Plymouth, Indiana. Pamphlet containing historical sketch of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, with list of registered excursionists to New Mexico, October 22, 1891. The cover design shows considerable strength and is well executed, though exception may be taken to the choice of colors in paper and ink. The presswork is indifferently well done.

TRIBUNE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Independence, Kansas. Assortment of job and book printing. The use of good stock and the aid of good presswork make more apparent the defects in the otherwise average quality of the display and composition. These defects arise from a tendency to "gingerbread" ornamentation and inattention to details in proofreading. In the bookwork we would suggest the use of single rules for dashes; also that two-em dashes with a double dagger or a letter "o" interposed can scarcely be considered indicative of good taste.

THE STANTON PRINTING COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Souvenir Nineteenth Anniversary of the Grand Rapids Guards, Company B, 2nd Regiment M. S. T., Annual Report of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and business cards and billheads in colors and bronzes. The souvenir contains numerous fine half-tones, and considering that it was a hurried job, entailing nightwork, it is deserving of high commendation. The composition on the board report is worthy of praise, as also the other samples submitted. To the criticism of the Cleveland souvenir



Original copyrighted by Kauter, Lauckner & Co., New York.

**THE STORM.**

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park Place, New York.  
(See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,  
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)



issued by the Stanton Company in our last issue, the explanation is given that the job was printed and delivered in seven working days, and presswork mostly done by gaslight.

A LARGE number of specimens have been unavoidably held over for review in our next issue.

#### PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THREE new members were elected at the September meeting of the Boston Suburban Press Association, and four applications for membership were presented.

THE Inland Daily Press Association held its financial meeting October 13, at the Sherman House, Chicago. Some forty papers in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana are interested. The purpose of the meeting was to fix up uniform advertising rates. Among those attending were: F. W. Starbuck, Racine; J. K. Groom, Moline; Thomas Rees, Springfield; A. H. Thorne, Elgin; George W. Stacy, Elgin; N. Beal, La Porte; F. W. Gilson, Benton Harbor; P. S. McGlyn, Moline; J. A. Ewing, Monmouth; E. A. Bartlett, Rockford; J. L. Mahfn, Muscatine.

#### TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. L. BARTA & CO., Boston, Massachusetts, have just put in a large Hoe web press.

THE Beverley (Mass.) *Citizen* has recently added a large order of new type in its job department.

THE Non-Secret Endowment Order of Worcester, Massachusetts, has purchased a complete job printing plant.

WILLIAM T. OCKFORD, Detroit, has removed his office to 47 Larned street, thereby securing larger and more convenient quarters.

HUNT & BRIDGMAN, printers, at Jackson, Michigan, owing to press of work have been obliged to add a pony cylinder press to their plant.

THE *Review and Herald* office, Battle Creek, Michigan, is making large additions to its establishment. A new cylinder press has been added.

THE New Hampshire Democratic Press Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, have lately increased their space, and have equipped a bookroom.

THE Indiana Ink and Color Company is the name of a new corporation just started at Logansport, Indiana, for the manufacture of printer's ink and varnishes.

BARRY & LUFKIN, fine book and job printers, of Salem, Massachusetts, have ordered a 24 by 34 stop-cylinder Hoe press, to meet the growing demands of their business.

THE Duplex Printing Press Company, manufacturers of the Cox Perfecting Presses, at Battle Creek, Michigan, have recently placed one of their presses with the *Daily Home News*, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS' latest circular is headed "A Table of Delays." This firm's method of advertising is one of the best now in vogue. Aside from the terse and clinching arguments used in the text, the style of composition is always good and the paper and printing of the best.

THE firm of Robinson & Stephenson, printers, of Boston, Massachusetts, has been dissolved, Mr. Thomas C. Stephenson retiring. The business will be continued under the name of the Robinson Printing Company, with Mr. Warren J. Robinson as treasurer and general manager.

MR. WILLIAM MENDHAM, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has been with Chambers Brothers & Co. for twenty-seven years, has lately moved his family to Fulton, New York, where he is very pleasantly situated, having associated himself with the Dexter Folder Company, of that place. Mr. Mendham has set up and adjusted folding machines in almost every city in the United States. Many of the large publishers and binders acknowledge

their indebtedness to Mr. Mendham for many labor-saving machines of which he is the inventor. He has probably had a greater experience in the constructing of folding machines than any man living. His hosts of friends will be glad to know that he is still actively engaged in the folder business.

C. F. LIBBIE, JR., proprietor Libbie Show Print, No. 6 Beach street, Boston, Massachusetts, has purchased the printing plant and business of F. A. Searle, Journal Building, 262 Washington street. The business office is now at No. 6 Beach street, with Mr. Henry U. York, Mr. Searle's former manager, in charge. The entire force of workmen will be retained.

THE A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry, whose establishment on Park place, New York, was destroyed by the disastrous fire of August 22, have secured superior accommodations at 84 Beekman street, and have largely increased their facilities for business. Orders are being filled promptly, and old and new customers will receive the best attention at their hands.

C. B. LONGWELL, Logansport, Indiana, is succeeded by Longwell & Cummings, the new firm having come into existence September 1. Mr. Cummings is an old Logansport boy, but for some time has occupied the position of foreman for the Reece Printing and Lithographing Company, of Omaha, Nebraska. Both members of the firm are first-class printers, and make a good team.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company report that they have secured commodious quarters for their eastern branch at 16, 18 and 20 Chambers street, New York, where they will carry a full line of wood type, furniture, etc., as well as a complete stock of metal type and printers' materials and supplies in general. Mr. Henry L. Bullen, formerly with Alexander Cowan & Sons (Limited), Melbourne, has the management of this agency.

#### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, has a new democratic weekly.

IT is rumored that Salem, Massachusetts, is to have a new daily paper.

THE *Kodak* is the title of a new Sunday paper soon to appear at New Albany, Indiana.

IT is rumored that the Farmers' Alliance of Logansport, Indiana, will shortly start a weekly paper.

THE *Evening Post*, the new democratic daily of Worcester, Massachusetts, is said to be a pronounced success.

THE *Evening Democrat* issued its first publication at Kansas City, Missouri, on October 10. It is a five-column folio.

THE *American Nonconformist* is now located in Indianapolis, Indiana, having removed its office and plant from Winfield, Kansas.

THE Rochester (Ind.) *Tribune* has been purchased by M. Bitters & Son, publishers of the *Republican* of the same place. The *Tribune* is discontinued.

THE *Christian Reporter* is the name of a new religious monthly at Concord, New Hampshire, Rev. A. J. Wheeler, editor. It starts with a circulation of 10,000.

A STOCK company has been formed for the purpose of publishing a new morning paper in Austin, Texas, and the first issue will appear some time in November.

THE increasing business of the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*, makes it incumbent that larger premises be secured. It will move into new quarters in a few weeks.

*Tally-Ho* is the title of a new pictorial publication at Kansas City, Missouri. It is issued by Chappler & Clarke, a local printing firm, and presents a neat, newsy appearance.

THE *Herald*, Baltimore's penny morning paper, has no equal among that class of papers in its section of the country. Its progress during the last few years has been rapid. An entire new dress was recently donned, and its make-up is handsome—the advertisements displaying skill and taste. Colonel Cunningham,

formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, and a journalist well known throughout the west, is its editing manager.

W. C. LANSING, city editor of the *Evening Enterprise*, Poughkeepsie, New York, has received the appointment of D. D. Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the district.

THE Utica (N. Y.) *Saturday Globe* has begun the construction of a handsome addition to its present quarters. The paper will be enlarged, affording employment to additional hands.

THE Indianapolis (Ind.) *News* will shortly add another Bullock press to its present facilities, its increased circulation making this a necessity. They already have two of these machines.

THE Fort Wayne, Indiana, daily papers are dressing up in great shape. Two of these, the *News* and *Sentinel*, have put on new dresses recently, and the *Journal* has put in a new cylinder.

MR. FRANK C. TOLAN, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has recently left the *News* jobrooms and purchased the office formerly owned by M. Clark & Co. He has removed the plant to 20 West Berry street.

HANE & FORNSHELL, who a few months since started a new republican weekly called the *Leader* at Elwood, Indiana, have sold out their Camden, Ohio, paper (the *Gazette*) to Will S. Fornshell.

HON. JOHN I. PLATT, senior editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Eagle*, has been appointed postmaster at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has given up his editorial duties and attends strictly to the postmastership.

NOBLE L. PRENTICE, probably the best known newspaper writer in Kansas, has been doing special newspaper work for some months past. His articles find publication in such newspapers as the *Kansas City Star*, *Kansas City Grocer*, etc.

HON. W. A. PEPPER, the Farmers' Alliance senator from Kansas, has resigned the editorship of the *Kansas Farmer*, a position which he has held for years and which has been largely instrumental in securing his political advancement.

THE capital stock of the Republican Press Association, of Concord, New Hampshire, has been increased to \$60,000, and several prominent young republicans have secured a representation; Hon. William E. Chandler still holds control, however.

SINCE the fall season opened the Baltimore (Md.) *American* has been getting out a six-page paper daily, with sixteen pages on Sunday. General Agnus has made wonderful improvements in the *American* since he has had full control of it. He is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in the country.

W. H. TAYLOR, formerly of the New Haven (Conn.) *Shore Line Times*, has become the partner of N. W. Kennedy, proprietor and editor of the Putnam (Conn.) *Daily and Weekly Standard*. Mr. Taylor is well known as an enterprising newspaper man, and with his personality the *Standard* will be still more popular.

CAPT. W. P. CAMPBELL, who has been connected editorially with the *Kansas City Sunday Sun* for a year past, recently resigned his position on that paper to accept the management and editorship of the *Western Veteran*, published at Topeka, Kansas. Captain Campbell is a gentleman with more than ordinary literary taste.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, proprietor of the New York *Mail and Express*, October 20 announces that John A. Sleicher has assumed the chief editorship of that paper, made vacant by the death of the late Major Bundy. Mr. Sleicher, who retires from the editorship of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* to accept his new place, still retains his proprietary interest in the latter publication.

THE Beverly (Mass.) *Times* commenced its tenth volume with its issue of October 7. It appeared in a new dress, printed on a new No. 5 Monarch press, made by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York City, and was enlarged from a five-column eight page to a six-column. It came into possession of its present owner, Mr. Albert Vittum, about five years ago, and through his unceasing efforts it has become a leading paper in Essex County.

#### PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: A. G. Gilliam, of the Nixon-Jones Printing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Hardwicke, Saginaw, Mich.; Charles H. Taney, *Register*, Wheeling, W. Va.; Edward T. Plank, ex-president International Typographical Union, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles G. Burgoyne, printer, New York; E. McClellan, of the McMillan Typesetting and Distributing Company, Ilion, N. Y.; C. M. Burnett, of the Keith Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass.; Henry Rice, New York; C. A. Burks, *Register*, Bement, Ill.; A. H. Dwight, of the George H. Friend Paper Company, West Carrollton, Ohio; W. H. Bates, printer, Pekin, Ill.; Fred S. Lawrence, *State Republican*, Lansing, Mich.; George Harrington, Northwestern Job Rooms, Oshkosh, Wis.; A. G. Mortimer, publisher *Canadian Miller*, Toronto, Ont.; Charles W. Otis, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Fletcher, Sugar Grove, Pa.; W. Downing, Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pa.; H. M. Ives, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Blocher, of United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio; Allan S. Thomson, foreman *Daily Globe*, Toronto, Ont.; W. E. Hering, treasurer Globe Printing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. MacKellar, of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard Lockwood, of Howard Lockwood & Co., New York.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

L. W. ROGERS, editor of the *Trainmen's Journal*, Galesburg, Illinois, will soon begin the publication of a labor journal in that city.

A LETTER from Mr. William J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*, announces that he will shortly sever his connection with that journal.

THERE is a movement on foot, though as yet in its infancy, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, looking toward the erection of a labor temple in that city by the various labor unions.

THERE is no country in the world where labor is so thoroughly organized as it is in New Zealand. Eight hours per day constitutes a day's work in that colony in nearly all branches of labor.

AT the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, Messrs. M. J. Madden, George Thompson and O. G. Wood were elected delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to be held during November, at Alton, Illinois. Mr. John C. Harding is president of the federation.

B. FRANK MOORE, for thirty years foreman of the composing room of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, and William Quinn, foreman of the composing room of the Boston *Herald*, two of the most capable and best known printers in the country, were in the city assisting the committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in laying out the work for the typesetting machines which took part in the contest in the *Evening Post* building.

THE Boston *Post*, whose name is well known throughout the country as a non-union sheet, has come into the typographical union again. The union committee, headed by President Augustine McCraith and Thomas M. Nolan, had a long interview with Mr. E. A. Grozier, the new proprietor, and at its conclusion a proposition was made which was submitted to the meeting of the union to be ratified. This proposition was to make the *Post* a union office and pay 42 cents a thousand, which was satisfactory to the committee. At the meeting of the union the proposition was accepted, and the *Post* will now be under union rules.

ADVISES from Berlin, Germany, dated October 23, say that four thousand printers have decided to ask their union to order a general strike on October 24 in case of the refusal of the employers to grant a working day of nine hours and an advance of thirty-three per cent in wages. Meetings of the printers employed in Breslau and in Leipsic were held on October 23 in those cities, and preparations were made for the general strike of German printers, which seemed to be determined upon for the following day. At the Breslau and Leipsic meetings the printers resolved to give their support to the resolution arrived at by the printers of Berlin.

It is generally admitted that a wholesale strike of printers throughout Germany will be immediately ordered.

THE International Printing Pressmen's Union, of Toronto, Ontario, celebrated their ninth anniversary on the evening of October 19 by an entertainment of the grand concert order. The mayor of the city, Mr. E. F. Clarke, presided. The following ladies and gentlemen were the contributors to the very interesting programme: Miss Grace A. Wyld, Mr. Fax, Simcoe Brothers, Miss Maude Alexander, Mr. R. Davidson, Miss Laura Apted, Mr. R. Howarth, Mr. Thomas Baker, Mr. H. Powers, Mr. George McBeth. Mr. A. J. Burns was the accompanist. The officers of the union are to be congratulated on their enterprise, the affair being a brilliant success.

#### OBITUARIES.

THE sympathy of the craft is with Mr. John E. Bonsor, of Bay City, Michigan, who was bereaved of his wife October 18. Mrs. Bonsor's death was due to consumption.

HORACE L. GREENE, editor and proprietor of the *Mohawk Valley Register*, published at Fort Plain, New York, died at his residence in that place on October 2. He was a prominent member in the Masonic order.

THE death is announced on the morning of October 15 of Daniel J. Murphy, president of New Haven Typographical Union No. 47. The cause of death was pneumonia. He was aged thirty-two years at the time of his death.

T. V. STILLMAN, of the firm of T. V. & V. C. Stillman, manufacturers of paper cutters, at Westerly, Rhode Island, died recently in a New York hospital. Mr. Stillman was a man much respected in the community. His death will not interfere with the firm's business.

THE death, by paralysis, of Mr. Bartine A. Cannon, a type-founder of Baltimore, Maryland, is announced. Mr. Cannon was born in Philadelphia, and was sixty-eight years old. He learned his trade at Johnson's foundry, in that city. He was the first man to build type machines in Baltimore. At the time of his death he was foreman for John G. Mengel & Co.

GEORGE B. OTTO, a well-known Cincinnati printer and proof-reader, died Monday morning, October 19, at 1:30 o'clock, at his residence, No. 99 Molitor street, after a short illness. He went to that city from Butler, Pennsylvania, before the war, and was for many years the proofreader on the old *Gazette*, and at the time of his death was the chief proofreader on the *Enquirer*. He had the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and was an honorable and upright man. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 3, and was in his fifty-first year. He was buried from his residence on the afternoon of October 21. He leaves a devoted family—his widow and six children.

JAMES PARTON, the well-known author and writer, died October 17, 1891, after several weeks' illness. Mr. Parton was born at Canterbury, England, in 1822, and came to this country when but five years of age. When a young man he obtained employment as a writer on the *New York Home Journal*. He became a vigorous and popular writer, and he devoted himself to literary labors all his life. He was the author of many books, among them the "Life of Horace Greeley," "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," "Life of Thomas Jefferson," "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," and "General Butler at New Orleans." His wife was Sarah Payson Willis, better known by her *nom de plume*, "Fanny Fern." It was while employed upon the *Home Journal* that James Parton commenced to prepare his materials for a life of Horace Greeley. He made long journeys and toiled night and day for a year at this biography, which proved to be a great financial success. It was followed from time to time by such a number of volumes from the same hand as would pack many book shelves. Summaries of English and French poetry from the earliest times were compiled in the hours of relaxation between the preparation of works upon the lives of famous Americans.

#### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

ABOUT half the machinery at the Bishop Paper Mill, Newton, Massachusetts, is to be replaced with new.

THE Ramsdell Paper Mill, at Salisbury, New York, is now running on an order of paper for South America.

THE Boston Paper Trade Association held its first meeting of the season on the evening of October 21 at the Parker House.

MARTIN & WILLIAM H. NIXON'S Flat Rock paper mills, Philadelphia, are operating with 248 hands, working steadily on orders for book papers.

THE Croker Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has progressed with the new building so far that the roof is on and interior fittings are being placed.

THE 3,500 drainer bottoms ordered recently from Samuel Snell, of Holyoke, by the Combined Locks (Wis.) Paper Company have arrived, and are giving satisfaction.

THE Lyons (Iowa) Paper Company has commenced the rebuilding of its mill, recently destroyed by fire. The new mill will be larger and better equipped than the last.

A. G. ELLIOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, expect to be in their old quarters about November 1. They have extended their present warehouse to Chestnut street, which gives them more space, but for all, they are sadly in want of more room.

THE Manufacturing Investment Company, at Appleton, Wisconsin, has lately undertaken to bleach its sulphite fiber. The experiment has been attended with the best results, and a very fine quality produced. Ordinary bleaching powder is used.

THE Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, broke ground last week for an addition to its South Holyoke mills. The addition will be 65 by 40 feet, built of brick and one story high. It will be used for the company's dye department.

THE Charles Beck Paper Company, 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have issued a handsome advertising brochure, illustrated and neatly printed, showing the various styles and virtues of the Brehmer wire stitchers. This company has full lines of paper-box makers' and bookbinders' machinery.

AN envelope manufactory for which an association has been negotiating will be located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On behalf of the eastern capitalists who are to establish the factory, the deal has been managed by George D. Dutton, of Springfield, Massachusetts. It is proposed to establish a plant that will cost \$150,000 and which will afford employment for about one hundred persons.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MRS. BACON: "Here's a paper speaks of 'our copper-faced type.' What does it mean?" Mr. Bacon: "Oh, it's referring to the Indians, I suppose."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

A LUMINOUS waterproof paper, which may be of use in places not well adapted for the application of luminous paint, may be made from a mixture of 40 parts pulp, 10 parts phosphorescent powder, 1 part of gelatine, 1 part of potassium bichromate, and 10 parts of water.

BRING ON YOUR CHAMPIONS.—This is ladies' championship week with the *Times*. Another fair champion was developed in our composing room yesterday in the person of Miss Kate Mathews, who set fifteen hundred ems in half an hour. True, the matter was leaded bourgeois, but where is the male compositor in Portsmouth who can set three thousand an hour, even with that run of matter.—*Portsmouth (Ohio) Times*.

REFORMING the world is a pleasant business for many women in America. It brings them before the public, they get their names "printed in the papers" accompanied by "more or less wooden" cuts, and column upon column is written about their "disinterestedness" and the like. It brings many of them, too, a neat income, social recognition and other grand things, which they accept with great complaisance, for "is not the laborer worthy of



his hire"? It is interesting to the student of humanity to speculate how many of these good women would devote their time to reforming society, if instead of receiving fame they should receive obloquy, the prison cell and perhaps even death as their reward. Would they have then the "courage of their convictions" which they now so loudly proclaim?—*Olive Ohnet in the Chicago Graphic.*

A NEW and interesting mechanical device has been invented for duplicating handwriting of any sort. Its principle, in brief, is like that of a sewing machine and stylographic pen combined. A needle rapidly projected from the pen point punctures the paper, making several copies at once. The number of copies depends upon the distance which the needle is allowed to project. The  $\frac{1}{64}$  of an inch would give four or five copies, an  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch about thirty.

IN binding serials or periodicals it is the common custom to destroy the covers and advertising pages. This may be well enough for works which one intends sometime to dispose of at the second-hand store or the rag dealers; but these very advertisements, if preserved, often become very valuable. If one thinks the covers and advertising pages deface the book if inserted in their proper sequence, let them be placed in the back part of the volume, where they may be consulted in the future, if desired. In this manner valuable and interesting illustrations are often preserved.

THERE is a little insect called *aglossa pinguinalis* which deposits its larvæ in books in the autumn. These produce a mite which does a great deal of mischief. Small wood-boring beetles also cause a great deal of destruction among the covers and binding. The best preventive is the use of mineral salts in the binding. Where this is not done sprinkle the book shelves with powdered alum and pepper and rub the books once or twice a year with a piece of cloth that has been steeped in a solution of alum and dried. This will effectually prevent the ravages of the *aglossa pinguinalis*.

A new press law has been promulgated in Russian Finland, and its main features are: "Permission to publish periodicals and journals must henceforth come direct and only from the governor-general. The emperor himself will appoint the president of the committee of censors, and the members of the same are to be appointed by the governor-general. This right has hitherto been vested in the Finnish senate. If the governor-general considers that any newspaper is creating discontent by discussing in any way the position of the grand duchy in relation to the empire, he has full power to inflict penalties, or to suppress the publication altogether." Thus little by little Finland will soon be in uniformity with the rest of the empire.

#### THE TYPEFOUNDERS' SPECIMENS.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago, show, on page 152, one of their new creations, called "Brownies," the little imps which have become so famous by the numberless capers they cut up when Palmer Cox gets them started. Several characters have been added a little outside of the family, but they seem to harmonize well, and taken all in all this set of comicalities will meet the wants of many printers looking for oddities in type. Nineteen characters comprise the font.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139 Monroe street, Chicago, offer this month a page exhibiting a set of characters, named "Pointers." The advantage of having these little "pen splashes" cast in type metal will readily be appreciated by printers who have been either cutting theirs out of metal or filing them from pieces of brass rule. They are cast on nonpareil and pica bodies, and a font contains 110 pieces. See page 149.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, present two pages of one of their latest faces, "Columbian," a letter that is, like all the products of the Johnson foundry, handsome and practicable for every-day use. It is made in upper and lower case, from 24 to 60 point, all complete with figures. Its possibilities as a general circular and job letter will be at once seen by reference to pages 150 and 151.

#### AN APOLOGY THAT COVERED IT ALL.

A prominent official at Tabreez, in the course of an altercation with an English gentleman, called his adversary a liar. The result was a challenge which seemed to the Persian preposterous.

"I fight!" said he. "What shall I fight for? I only called him a liar."

"Well," said the gentleman who took the note to him, "he says you will have to fight him; there is no way of getting out of it. It will never do to call an English gentleman a liar."

"But I say I won't fight," replied the other.

"Then you must apologize."

"Apologize! What does he mean by apologize?"

"Why, take it all back, and say you are sorry you called him a liar."

"Is that all?" replied the Persian. "Of course I'll apologize; I'll say whatever he wishes me to say. I lied when I called him a liar. I am a liar, the son of a liar and the grandson of liars. What more does he want me to say?"

#### A NEW FEED GUIDE.

THE INLAND PRINTER has received from Mr. C. Oliver Barnes, pressman in J. C. Ayer's printing department, Lowell, Massachusetts, a sample of a very convenient side guide for cylinder presses, recently invented by Mr. Barnes and used by him with success. It is intended to be bolted to the feed-board in the usual way, is capable of very fine adjustment, and when once set it can be turned back out of the way or removed from the press entirely, while the second side of the sheet is worked to the opposite guide, after which it can be instantly replaced without the least variation. It is simple in construction, consisting of but few parts, and is not liable to get out of order. Mr. Barnes deserves credit for his invention, whether it comes into general use or not, for it is a useful guide for many classes of work.

SOUVENIR EDITION OF THE MEMPHIS EVENING SCIMITAR.—This handsome souvenir contains fifty-six pages of matter descriptive of Memphis and its environments, its industries and progress, as also a history of that enterprising journal, the *Scimitar*. The work is beautifully illustrated with half-tone engravings on each page, the work of A. Zeese & Co., 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago. The composition and presswork are of the highest class, and are meritorious in every way. The treatment of the half-tones in the presswork causes a regret that a better paper was not used to display it to better advantage.

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co., engravers and electrotipers, 175 Clark street, Chicago, have one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Chicago. Since the remodeling of their building, every department has been fitted up in a manner best suited to the prompt execution of work. In our next issue we expect to give a description of their plant.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15; pressmen, per week, \$15. THE INLAND PRINTER will hereafter be kept on file at "The Office," 117 East Market street, where subscriptions will be received for same.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on evening papers, by females, 16 cents; job hands, per week, \$8 to \$12. Prospects of a new daily started here before the holidays.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Butte City, Mont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. At the present time the matter

of a raise in the price of composition is greatly agitated, but it is uncertain as to results; impossible at present time, though.

**Columbia, S. C.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, fifty-four hours, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$20. State work will start this week and run until Dec. 24. Good compositors can get all they can do if they apply early.

**Concord, N. H.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for winter; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. More printers have been married within the past year in Concord than for ten years previous.

**Dayton, Ohio.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15.

**Dubuque, Iowa.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The *Telegraph* has begun the publication of its directory, which has taken nearly all the surplus printers.

**Fort Smith, Ark.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, but little better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Galesburg, Ill.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$14; machine hands, per week, \$18. Work in job shops is very good, extra help being employed. Work in news rooms about as usual, with plenty of subs to take care of it.

**Gouverneur, N. Y.**—State of trade, not over bright; prospects, the same; all composition done by week hands, at \$5 to \$10; job hands get from \$8 to \$12.

**Halifax, N. S.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; composition on evening paper 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. There is a big strike on in this city in the building trades, with no present prospects of settlement.

**Hamilton, Ont.**—State of trade, not good at present; prospects, fair, but not dazzling; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, fifty-five hours, \$10.50. The job printers work fifty-five hours per week which is as near the nine-hour day as they have been able to get.

**Hartford, Conn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Hornellsville, N. Y.**—State of trade, medium; prospects, very fair; composition on both morning and evening papers by week hands, \$5 to \$10; job hands, per week, \$9 to \$12. Our three dailies are paying expenses, but if they are making money, no one knows it. The weekly *Herald* is experiencing quite a boom in its subscription list, by reducing the price from \$1.50 to 60 cents per year. We understand the list has been nearly doubled.

**Houston, Tex.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20.

**Jackson, Mich.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$13.

**Keokuk, Iowa.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The Trades Assembly will give a dance New Year's eve. Work in all branches has been good, but is slackening a little just now. Prospects are that there will be lively times in newspaper circles before long.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. A great many tourists here at present. Bookwork, which has been very good all summer, is slack at present.

**London, Ont.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—State of trade, bad; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The town is overrun with printers. Things look bad for business here during coming winter.

**Mobile, Ala.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

**New Haven, Conn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$18.

**New Orleans, La.**—State of trade, unfavorable; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18; machine hands, per day \$4. The machines are working better than heretofore, but there is still room for improvement. Caution printers to pass by New Orleans.

**Omaha, Neb.**—State of trade, not good; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18.

**Peoria, Ill.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. Arrivals and departures are numerous.

**Pueblo, Colo.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 to 75 cents; job printers, per week, \$20.

**Putnam, Conn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$14. There are three papers here, the daily and weekly *Standard* (independent) and the *Putnam Patriot* (republican). The town employs about twenty printers.

**Redlands, Cal.**—State of trade, good; prospects, better; bookwork, per day, \$3; job printers, per week, \$18. There are no job offices here outside of the connections with the two weekly papers, but the town supports nine printers.

**Richmond, Ind.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; average wages of job printers, per week, \$12. A typographical union has been started here; in existence nearly two months.

**Rome, N. Y.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening and weekly papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12. The new republican daily has not materialized as yet.

**San Diego, Cal.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

**Shreveport, La.**—State of trade, dull, except jobwork; prospects, good during the winter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There are two daily papers, one morning and one evening. Both run weeklies, and the evening paper omits Saturday and issues Sunday morning. Both have large subscriptions to their weekly editions.

**Springfield, Ill.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, \$15.

**Springfield, Ohio.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Jobwork is on the increase; newspaper work is only fair, with the usual complement of subs. A new weekly, published by Afro-Americans, has recently been added to the already large list of publications. Typesetting machines will be given a trial in the near future.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—State of trade, generally dull; prospects, at present not good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Subs plentiful.

**Toronto, Ont.**—State of trade, dull is no name for it; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33½ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$11. We have succeeded in gaining the office of the Central Press Agency, which has been out of the fold for about two years. We are dickering for a revision of our scale, and hope that travelers will not come this way till we are settled.

**Utica, N. Y.**—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Two evening and one morning paper. Everything running along smoothly with us, with plenty of subs to do extra work. This is the banner town for printers. Vancouver has a population of 13,785, and has forty-two resident printers.

**Watertown, N. Y.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, \$7 to \$14; girls, \$3 to \$10; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$14. Would advise all travelers to steer clear of this town. No use for subs.

**Whatcom, Wash.**—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. There are two six-column morning papers here, one tri-weekly and two weekly papers, set up in brevity.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty of printers for all demands.

**Wichita, Kan.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty of extra men in town, more than there is work for.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. The *Free Press* has changed to day and night staffs with eight frames each. This gives better satisfaction to all.

**Worcester, Mass.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, generally good in winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

DICKERMAN & SHERWOOD, 154 Pearl street, Hartford, Connecticut, continue to supply printers with their "Hartford" composing-stick rack. It is one of the most convenient little devices now on the market. All foundries keep it. When you order material ask your founder to be sure and put in one of them. On another page you will see a cut of it.

### GOLDING'S CHICAGO BRANCH.

There are few, if any, printers who do not recognize the name of Golding & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, tools and materials. This firm has recently opened a branch salesroom at



45 Plymouth place (formerly Third avenue), Chicago, from which point their goods will be supplied to western printers, effecting not only a saving in freight or express charges, but what is sometimes of vastly more importance to the printer, time. The location is convenient to all the other printers' supply warehouses, and in the heart of what has lately become known as the printing-house district of this city. A complete line of Golding jobbers and Pearl presses are kept on exhibition, and printers who believe in progression are cordially invited to call and inspect these machines, whether intending purchasers or not. It may confidently be asserted that they will prove a revelation in speed, noiselessness and ease of operation to those who have never taken the trouble to find out if there has been any improvement made in this class of machinery in the last twenty-five years. Aside from the manufacture of printing presses this firm has been untiring in their efforts to place before printers the very latest improvements in labor-saving tools. How well they have succeeded is generally known, but it may be interesting to know that their productions are in use wherever the "art preservative" is carried on.

### THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO'S WORKS.

Few readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are aware of the immense facilities for the manufacture of printers' machinery and materials Chicago possesses in the establishment of the above firm. All know that the Shniedewend & Lee Company furnish these goods, but the knowledge of the place where they are produced is limited. A representative of this magazine recently had the pleasure of visiting the works, and saw so much of interest that he thought it best to publish it. We therefore offer the following description:

The factory, located at 2529 to 2547 Leo street, near Archer avenue, is a substantial brick structure of two stories and a basement, its dimensions being 100 by 200 feet. The property on which it stands is considerably larger, which will allow of an addition to the present building, when the business warrants it, of 100 by 125 feet. The walls are built of extra strength to admit of additional stories when demanded.

The basement is high and well lighted on all four sides, and is used for the storage of machinery and material. One of its principal features is the hot air heating apparatus, by means of which the entire building is warmed in the most efficient manner. Steam coils are arranged in an immense iron box, and by the agency of a fan the heated air is forced through suitable pipes to the several floors. In summer time the same apparatus can be used to cool the building. For the convenient hoisting of machinery a large elevator is provided, capable of carrying the heaviest presses, and running from the basement to the top floor. Adjoining

the main building and on a level with the basement are the engine-room and blacksmith shop, the former containing a 150 horse power "Fitchburg special" engine of the finest pattern, as well as two 100 horse power Otis steel sheet boilers; and the latter, three forges and all the various tools and machinery needed in connection with the manufacture of presses, chases and other goods turned out by the firm. The arrangement of shafting, belting, wire-rope transmission, etc., from the engine-room to all parts of the building, is perfect in every detail.

The first floor is occupied by the offices, machine shop, tool room, etc. The general offices of the company now being at the works, this part of the first floor is fitted up in a manner well adapted for the conduct of the business. At the old stand, at 303 and 305 Dearborn street, are located the salesrooms of the company, in charge of Mr. Lee. The president of the company, Mr. Shniedewend, can usually be found at the works. There are sixty machines, lathes, planers, etc., on the first floor, all of the latest and most approved patterns, for the manufacture of the various specialties of the company. Among these manufactures we name the improved Shniedewend & Lee Old Style Gordon Press, the Challenge power and lever paper cutters, the Advance lever paper cutter, Chicago engines and boilers, improved hand presses, proof and army presses, McFatrach mailers, perfection mitering machines and electrotype and stereotype machinery. Every machine is carefully tested before being sent out, and none in any way defective is allowed to leave the works.

Upon the second floor is the printing-press repair shop, a hive of industry where may be seen presses of every make and description in different stages of repair and finish. The firm makes a specialty of this work, and after the thorough overhauling which all machinery gets at their works, it is safe to say that it is in as good condition as when first built. On this floor is where the old and new machines are tested. Besides the repair shop, the second floor contains the pattern room, drafting room, printing office, and department for casting leads, slugs and metal furniture, and making patent blocks. Every department is under a competent and efficient foreman, and every detail of the manufacture and repair looked after with scrupulous care.

Out-of-town printers and publishers, and all interested in the manufacture of printers' machinery should not fail to call on the Shniedewend & Lee Company when in Chicago. If down town, call at the salesrooms on Dearborn street; and if engagements will permit, a run out to the works will well repay the time taken to make the visit.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD TYPE.

We show on page 180 of this issue a view of the new factory buildings of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. All buildings shown in the foreground, embracing the entire plant of the company, have been erected within the present year and are striking evidences of the phenomenal growth of this enterprising concern. Factory A is where all the wood types, borders, ornaments, etc., are made, as well as brass galleys, wood galleys, job sticks, quoins, etc. Factory B is devoted entirely to the manufacture of printers' cases, cabinets, stands, and in short all articles of furniture used in a printing office. Building C is the warehouse, in which is stored the finished products of Factory B. Buildings D and G are used for storing and seasoning end-wood maple. Building E is the power house, which contains a 200 horse power Corliss engine, an Edison electric light plant and a system of pumps for use in case of fire. Building F contains the offices of the company and also the vaults, in which are kept the wood type patterns. Building H is the stables. As is now well known, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company purchased, last January, the entire business of the William H. Page Wood Type Company. The Page plant has recently been removed from Norwich, Connecticut, to Two Rivers, and added to the already extensive plant of the Hamilton Company. With this addition the Hamilton Manufacturing Company has now the largest and most complete plant for the



manufacture of wood type and printers' wood goods on the globe. The Chicago branch of this company, located at 327 and 329 Dearborn street, established about three years ago, is now in a flourishing condition. An Eastern branch house has been recently opened at 16, 18 and 20 Chambers street, New York City.

#### REMOVAL.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Company have just moved into their new factory at 37 Kemble street, Boston. It is a new building, especially adapted for their business, covering about 15,000 feet of space on two floors with new machinery and other facilities for rapid and accurate work. It is well lighted on all sides and of convenient access from their office, which they still retain at 64 Federal street. They report trade improving, having received many orders from the West, including 48 and 56 inch cutters. They do not attempt to make the Acme Self-Clamping Cutter to compete with low-priced cutters, but are constantly improving the quality, knowing that a good machine that will save labor and give perfect satisfaction is sure of sale and the most economical for users.

#### TWO NEW MACHINES.

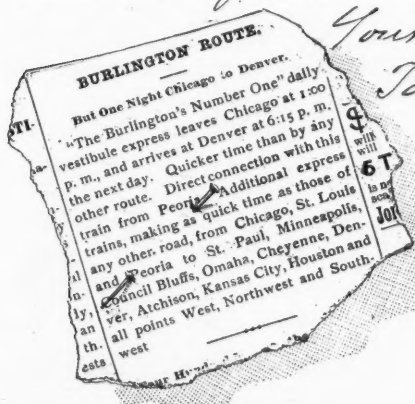
John Royle & Sons, of Paterson, New Jersey, show progression by the recent machines they have just put on the market. One is a light-running drill for making nail or screw holes in zinc or electrotype plates and for light drilling of any kind. It is nicely arranged with a counterbalanced sensitive lever for controlling the vertical movements of the drill spindle, and has a capacity for holes to about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, made either for bench or work-table or with independent standard. The other is an iron shoot-board and plane, a most valuable acquisition to the machinery of an electrotypist or photo-process engraver. Both of these articles are finished in the usual good style of all work manufactured by the Royles. Circulars describing these will be sent to anyone interested on request.

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Your heads level in selecting our route to the Pacific Coast, You've only one night on the road between Chicago and Denver, & you can take every meal on the cars, and have sufficient time in both cities to "fix up" and see a man.

You're quite right. the "glorious winter climate" of Colorado is simply immense, and the Burlington service is a grand success.

Yours,  
Tom



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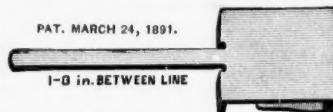
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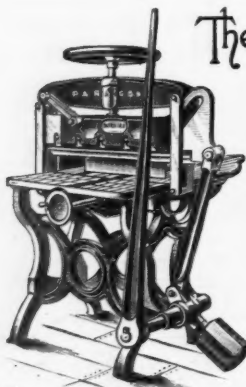
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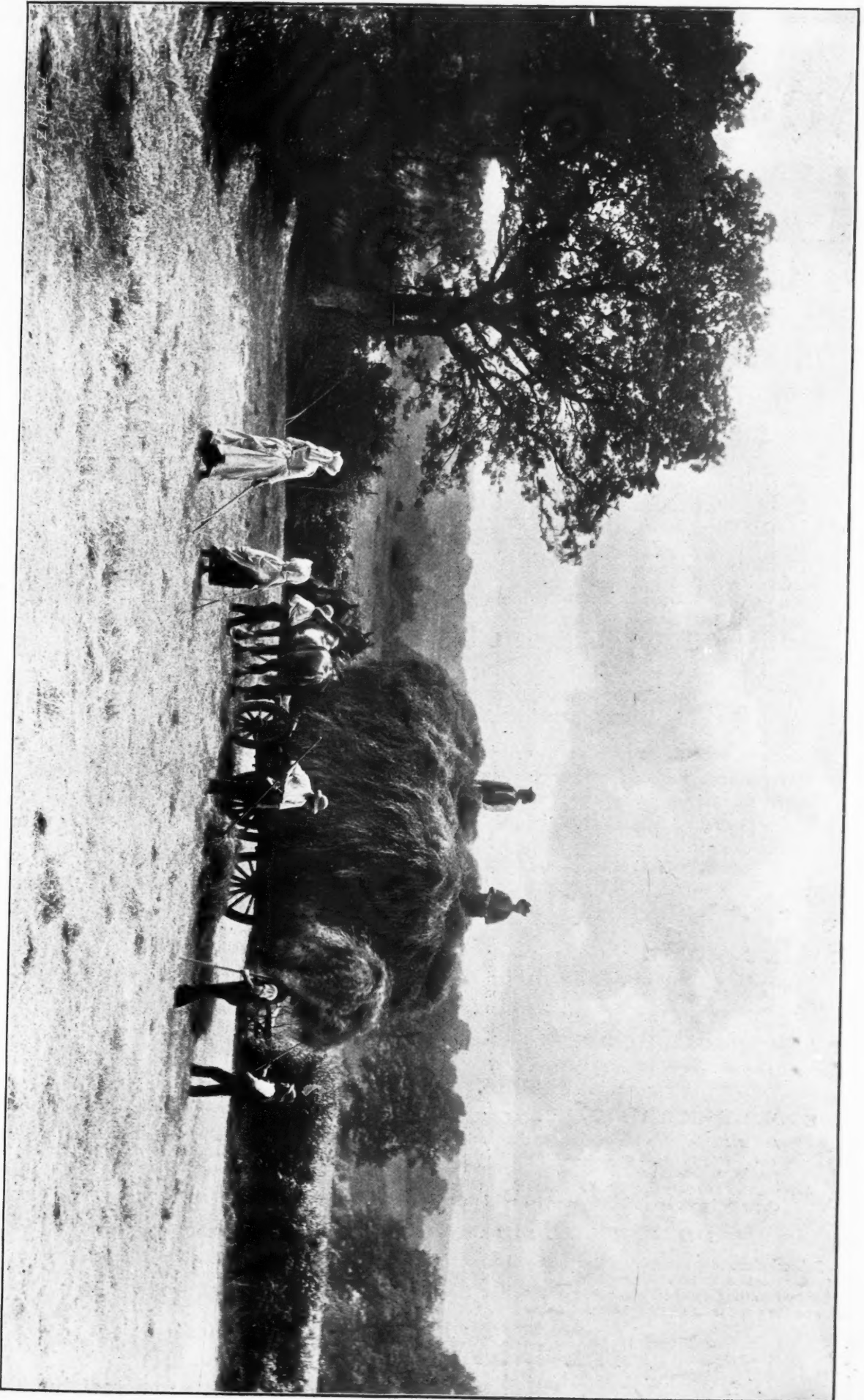
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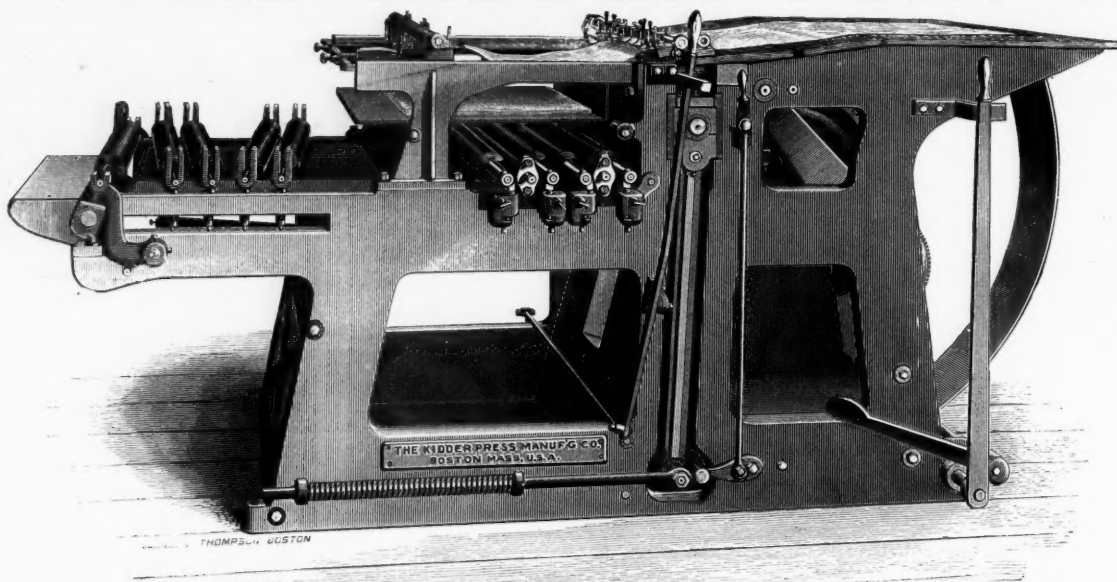
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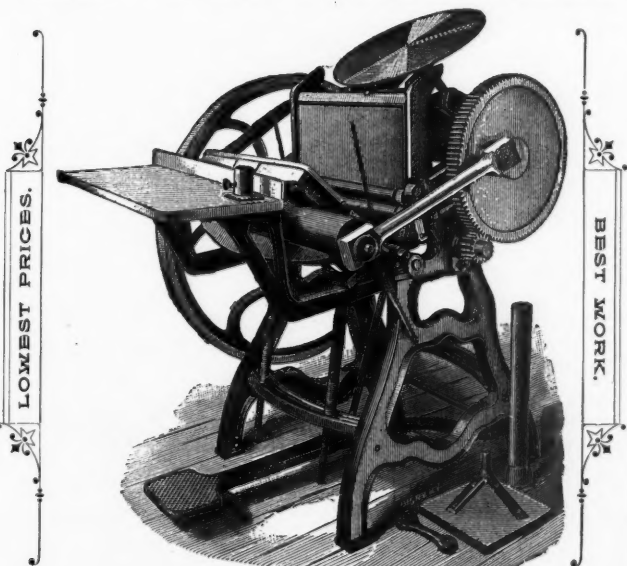


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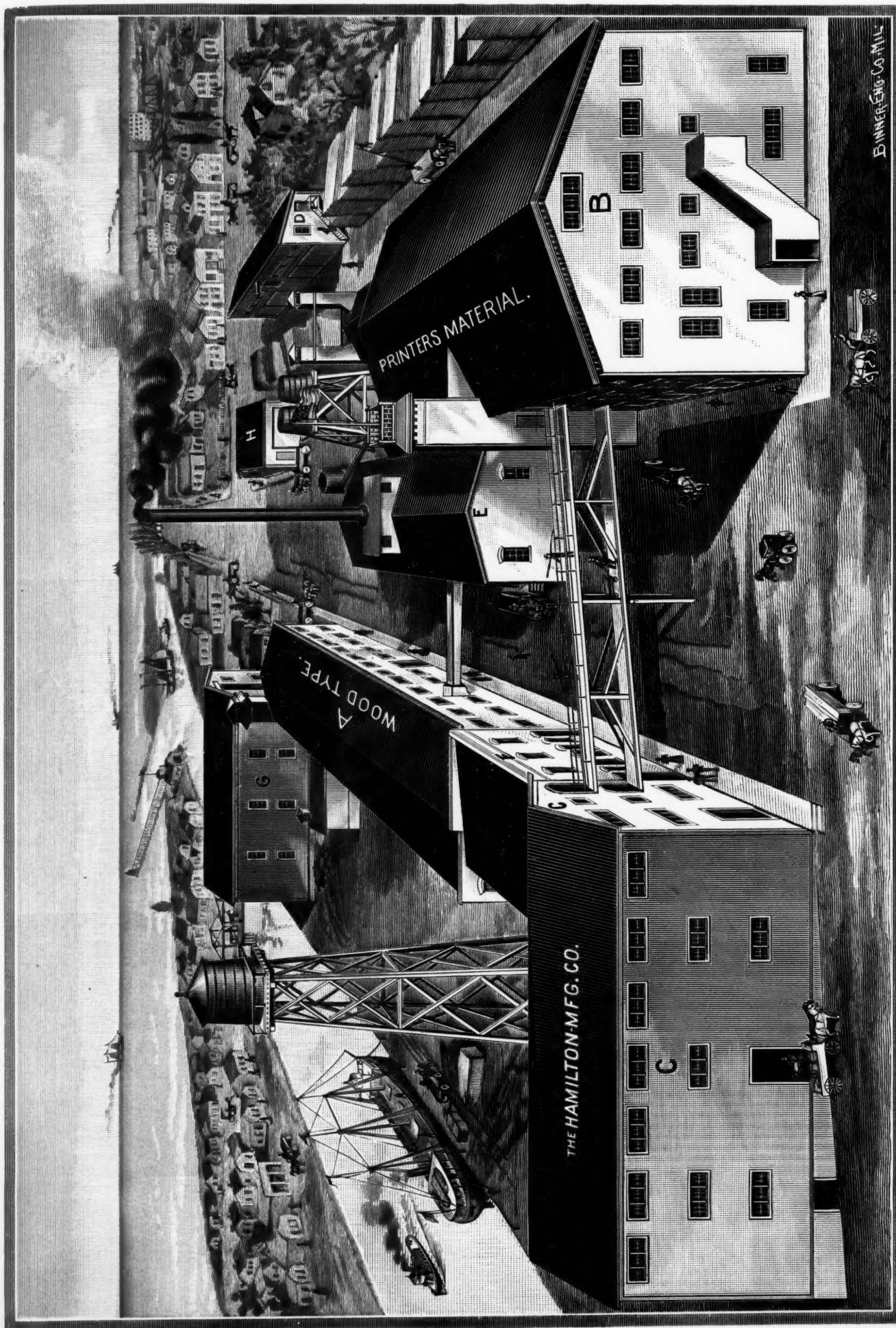
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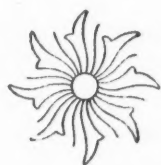
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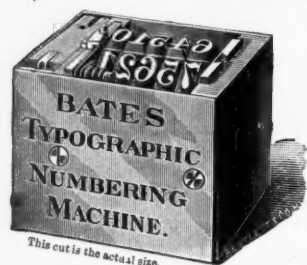
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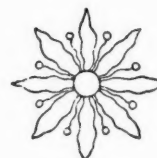
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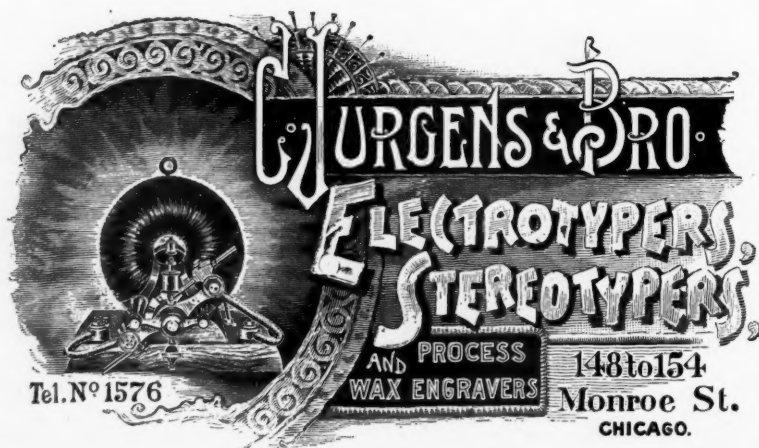
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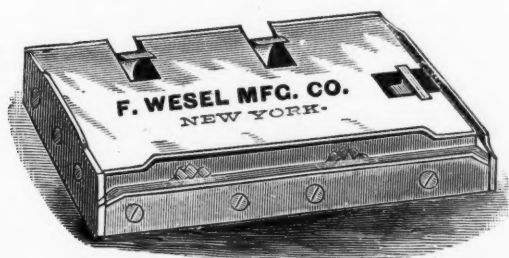
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1889.

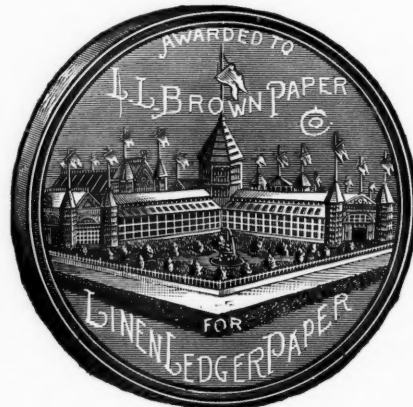


THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



AT THE  
EXPOSITION OF THE  
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL  
STATES,  
CINCINNATI,  
1888



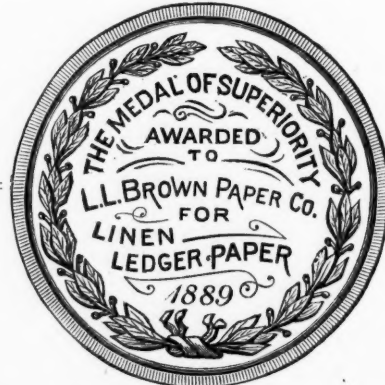
THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER CO."



THE  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
NEW YORK,  
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.





## SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Improved S. & L. Gordon Presses,  
Challenge Power Paper Cutters,  
Challenge Lever Paper Cutters,  
Advance Lever Paper Cutters,  
Chicago Engines and Boilers,  
Improved Hand Presses,  
Proof and Army Presses,  
McFatrigh Mailers,  
Perfection Mitering Machines



### ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

SALESROOM AT THE OLD STAND . . . .

303 &amp; 305 DEARBORN STREET.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

2529-2547 LEO STREET.

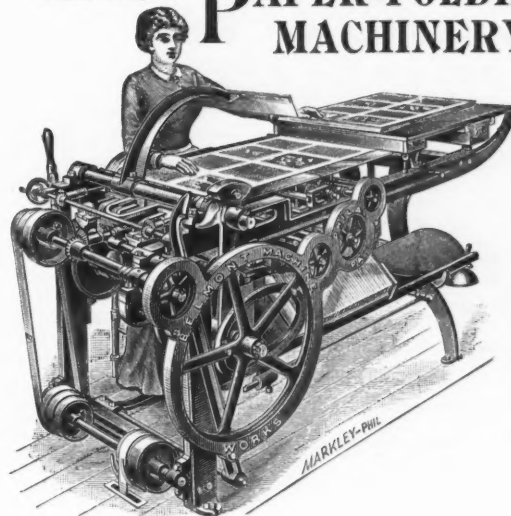
CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

## BELMONT MACHINE WORKS



### THE BEST PAPER-FOLDING MACHINERY.



### THE BEST BUILT, MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE FOLDERS.

Fold to perfect register. Occupy less room than other folding machines.  
Very simple in construction, and of great speed. The easiest to operate.  
All machines sold on thirty days' trial. Send for Catalogue.

### BELMONT MACHINE WORKS,

ROBERT SHOEMAKER, JR.

3735, 3737 &amp; 3739 FILBERT ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. W. &amp; C. B. SHERIDAN, Selling Agents,

25 Centre Street, NEW YORK, N. Y. 413 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.



# PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The WETTER CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINES are covered by the following  
U. S. Patents:

MAY 26, 1885. OCT. 12, 1886. DEC. 7, 1886. DEC. 13, 1887. DEC. 13, 1887.  
AUG. 21, 1888. OCT. 16, 1888. NOV. 5, 1889. APRIL 15, 1890. APRIL 15, 1890.  
AND FURTHER PATENTS PENDING.

These different patents embrace every conceivable method of operating numbering machines that are made the height of type, to be used on printing presses without attachments of any kind.

Many attempts have been made to infringe on our patents by parties substituting numbering machines of a construction likely to deceive the purchaser. In view of such facts, we feel it our duty to caution printers to be careful not to purchase an infringing article. Our machines have been in constant use for the past five years in the leading printing offices throughout the United States and Europe, and have proven to be of incalculable value wherever used.

The following are the representative printing houses using the WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE Co., . . . . .	New York.	POOLE BROS., . . . . .	Chicago.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Philadelphia.	J. M. W. JONES, . . . . .	"
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Boston.	STROMBERG & ALLEN, . . . . .	"
FRANKLIN BANK NOTE Co., . . . . .	New York.	ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
HOMER LEE BANK NOTE Co., . . . . .	"	DUNLAP & CLARKE, . . . . .	"
HAMILTON BANK NOTE Co., . . . . .	"	STEPHEN GREEN, . . . . .	"
BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING, Washington, D. C.	"	WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, . . . . .	"
NATIONAL AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER Co., . . . . .	New York.	RAND-AVERY SUPPLY Co., . . . . .	Boston.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Boston.	REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS, . . . . .	Dayton, Ohio.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Hamilton, Ohio.	H. S. CROCKER & Co., . . . . .	San Francisco.
ACME STATIONERY Co., . . . . .	New York.	SCHMIDT LABEL Co., . . . . .	"
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, . . . . .	St. Paul, Minn.	TRIBUNE JOB PRINT, . . . . .	Minneapolis.
RAND, McNALLY & Co., . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.	WOODWARD & TIERNAN, . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
	Chicago.	TOOF & Co., . . . . .	Memphis, Tenn.

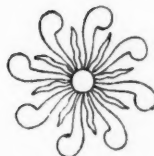
They are also in extensive use in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Australia and South America.

The merit of our machines can be judged from the extensive sale of them in all parts of the world. Wherever used they are praised in the highest terms, both as to working perfectly and giving untold durability.

## JOSEPH WETTER & Co.,

20 &amp; 22 MORTON ST.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



# Number ❖ Nine!



This will be the number of the next volume of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Eight years of marvelous growth are closed, and with the October issue began another era of unexampled prosperity.

The gradually increasing size of the bound volumes attests this journal's remarkable success.

Its "onward and upward" policy will not permit it to rest, even though the laurel wreath of victory crowns its brow.

PUBLISHED  
MONTHLY.



BEAUTIFULLY  
PRINTED.

PROMISES are as nothing, unless fulfilled. THE INLAND PRINTER has never made one that has not been carried out to the letter. Its statement as to what Volume IX is to be, can be told in a few words: It will surpass in beauty of execution the productions of former years, and its many readers may rest assured that in its pages will be found at all times the brightest and newest things in matters typographic that it is possible to secure. The July, August and September issues have been but a feeble forecast of the joys that are to come to all lovers of art in typography who read this magazine. There is no better time than the present to start a subscription, or renew an old one just expiring. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year; or, \$1.00 for six months.

## NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

**1** WE FURNISH THE PAPER AT \$1.50 PER YEAR IN CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE.

**2** WE GIVE A VALUABLE MAP PREMIUM TO THE PARTY GETTING UP A CLUB OF EIGHT....SEE THE OFFER ON ANOTHER PAGE.

**3** WE OFFER A COPY OF "MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER" TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TEN.

**4** WE FURNISH A COPY OF BOUND VOLUME IV TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TWELVE.

**5** WE WILL MAIL THE INLAND PRINTER FOR ONE YEAR FREE, TO ANYONE SENDING US FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT THE REGULAR RATE OF \$2.00 PER YEAR EACH.



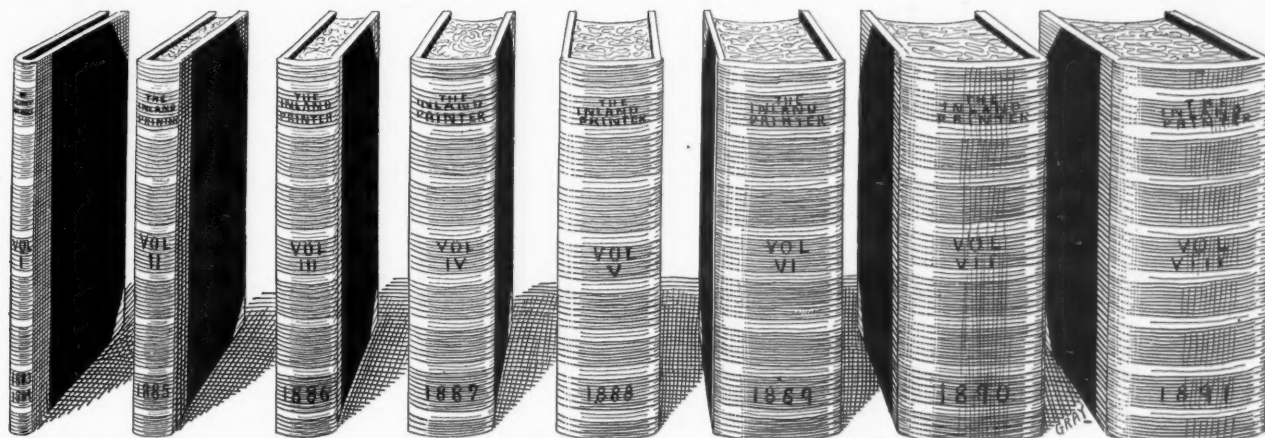
**NOW IS THE TIME** \_\_\_\_\_  
TO BEGIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR OUR CIRCULAR ON IMPOSITION OF FORMS. IT GIVES OVER FIFTY DIAGRAMS, AND IS WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.

**The Inland Printer Co., Publishers,**

183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

## EVOLUTION OF THE INLAND PRINTER.



What will Volume IX be?

## READ WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

THE INLAND PRINTER for June is full of interest to printers. The illustrations are specially to be noticed.—*The Sunday News, Detroit, Mich.*

The August issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is a typographical beauty, in which Chicago may take a justifiable pride. It is replete with interesting articles and is handsomely illustrated with half-tones and excellent zinc etchings.—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

The July number of THE INLAND PRINTER comes to us in a new and becoming dress, looking, if possible, better than ever. The PRINTER is the leading trade paper of this country, and is daily increasing in popularity and usefulness.—*Chenango Union, Norwich, N. Y.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a magazine that every printer or anyone interested in typographic matters should have. Its editorials, original articles, news items, illustrations and presswork deserve careful reading and command the highest commendation.—*Davenport (Iowa) Sunday Democrat.*

THE INLAND PRINTER comes to us with a new cover and other improvements. It has long been the printers' magazine of the United States, and under the new organization bids fair to keep up the old reputation. It is a good thing and should be read by all progressive printers.—*Daily State Register, Springfield, Ill.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a beautifully gotten up monthly publication devoted to the "art preservative of all arts." It is one of the most successful publications of the class extant and enjoys great popularity. It is handsomely illustrated and abounds in useful and interesting information.—*Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.*

No person connected with any branch of the printing or publishing business should be without a good technical journal. None which we have seen is better than THE INLAND PRINTER, which discusses the subject in all its branches and contains instruction and information which is of much value to the workman or publisher.—*Daily News, Springfield, Mass.*

THE INLAND PRINTER of this city, and one of the most useful publications of its class in the world, comes to us for July greatly improved in appearance and make-up, with a new title page and new subheads for various departments. It is brim-full of good matter, and contains ninety pages. It is a credit to the craft and to Chicago and its publishers.—*Western Paper Trade.*

THE INLAND PRINTER well sustains its high character as an exponent of the "art preservative of arts." Besides the usual display of fine printing, numerous illustrations testify to the skill and artistic work of several engraving companies of established fame. The editorials and contributed articles are also interesting and instructive to the printing fraternity.—*Labor Leader, Boston, Mass.*

Some very important improvements have been made in THE INLAND PRINTER at Chicago. The July number appears in a handsome new cover and the typography is a model for magazines. It is a "technical journal devoted to the art of printing" and surpasses every publication which aspires to be its rival, not only in artistic mechanical work, but in the value of its contents.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

The most superb specimen of typographical excellence that has yet made its appearance. The "art preservative of arts" is therein most admirably set forth. The engravings are worthy of being framed and preserved. All the news about printing and printers, all the information desirable or procurable on the subject of printing and publishing is to be found in this handsome magazine.—*Daily Democrat, Natchez, Miss.*

The July number of THE INLAND PRINTER is a very gem of the typographic art. The new cover is an embellishment that the cleverest designer could hardly better, let him try soever much. In the varied contents of the beautiful pages is attraction and interest for every department of the profession. Taste, elegance, perfection indeed, dominate the publication from front to finish. Finer illustration no book or magazine can possibly boast.—*Helena (Mont.) Daily Herald.*

THE INLAND PRINTER has donned a new cover this month and is otherwise considerably improved. Its publishers evidently realize the critical taste of the class they are striving to serve, and seem determined to meet every expectation. The current number is really artistic from a printer's standpoint, and its advertisers cannot fail to be benefited by the exquisite manner in which their wares are displayed. This periodical is a worthy representative of the art preservative.—*Daily Review, Elkhart, Ind.*

Admirers of fine printing will find much to gratify their tastes in typography in the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER. An examination of this magazine discloses a plethora of interesting and instructive matter, which, combined with its admirable mechanical execution, renders it an eminently desirable technical instructor to the printer. Being mailed flat it reaches the reader in good condition—a marked contrast to the common method of rolling in wrappers.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

A journal which delights and educates the eye and brain is THE INLAND PRINTER of Chicago. In the editorial and job departments of the *Gazette* it is alike welcomed and its literary and artistic contents carefully treasured. Exemplifying the highest and best in the typographic art, it is a model for the ambitious manipulator of type-forms, while its practical suggestions bring back in increased efficiency and economical management many times the cost of subscription.—*Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette.*

## OPINIONS OF OTHERS.

As I am jointly engaged in the printing and publishing business, I find that I cannot keep house without THE INLAND PRINTER, the prince of typographical journals. Please enter my subscription.—*Chas. W. Fassett, The Medical Herald, St. Joseph, Mo.*

I always look forward to the appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER each month, and never fail to find much in it that is useful to the progressive printer. Accept my best wishes for your success in the effort to elevate printing from a mere trade or handicraft to a fine art.—*E. M. Day, New York.*

The July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER has come in good time, and, while the previous issues have been fully up to its own standard of excellence, the present number is unquestionably well in advance of any of them. The points of improvement—cover, heading, etc., to say nothing of others—give it the appearance of a new start. A gem it is, and it should be in every well regulated printing office, if not subscribed for by every printer.—*Geo. Wm. Witham, Philadelphia, Pa.*

We received a copy of your July number of THE INLAND PRINTER with the new cover, and wish to congratulate you on the presswork and general appearance, and the way that you are sending out your publication through the mail. It is a great improvement over the old style of rolling the book in a newspaper wrapper, as it comes to the reader in a good shape now, perfectly flat. We receive a great many publications in our office that are almost impossible to straighten out and handle with any convenience. The presswork on the July number is fine. We wish you success.—*Vandercook & Co., Chicago.*

The July number of THE INLAND PRINTER is received, and I want to thank you right now, while my appreciation is fresh, for the several improvements observed. I am glad, first, to have the journal come flat in a "sack." The method of rolling was objectionable in several ways, particularly in that it was difficult to get the wrinkles out, always marring its beauty. I was on the point of suggesting this at different times when writing you, but did not lest it might be thought too meddlesome in me. The cover design is splendid and in keeping with the style of the art today. The "Contents" is convenient. The designs on first and editorial pages are delicate and handsome. Thank you, indeed.—*John I. Chamberlin, Buffalo, N. Y.*

## WHAT RECIPIENTS OF OUR MAP SAY.

It more than meets my expectation, and is by large odds the biggest fund of correct information I ever got for the money.—*A. F. Milliette, Camden, N. Y.*

I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. Y.*

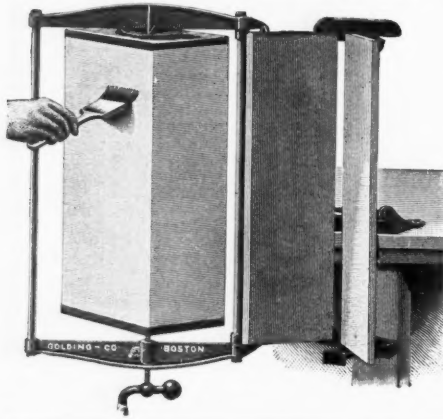
I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides THE INLAND PRINTER is making as the leading trade journal of the "art preservative."—*Charles F. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one in their business it is well worth the price—five dollars—and to all others its possession will be a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. P. Penfold, Lockport, N. Y.*



## GOLDING'S TABLET PRESS.

*THE ONLY PRACTICAL MACHINE FOR BLOCKING PAPER.*



Blocks can be made of any thickness, the cardboard backs can be inserted anywhere, and the blocks as turned out by the press can be easily separated into sections by a thin, sharp knife, after the cement has set sufficiently to hold the paper.

The cement or compo can be applied to one, two or three sides of the paper as desired, with equal facility, and the edges of cards and pamphlets can be colored while clamped in the press. Calendar pads can be blocked with cardboard backs extending beyond the body of the pad at the top, if desired, and various other uses will suggest themselves to any printer or bookbinder.

### REDUCTION IN PRICES:

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets, any size, up to 6x12 inches.	-	-	-	reduced to \$ 6.00
" 2, " " 5,000 " " " 8x16 "	-	-	-	" " 12.00

MANUFACTURED BY

**GOLDING & CO., Boston, Mass.**

BRANCH SALESROOMS:

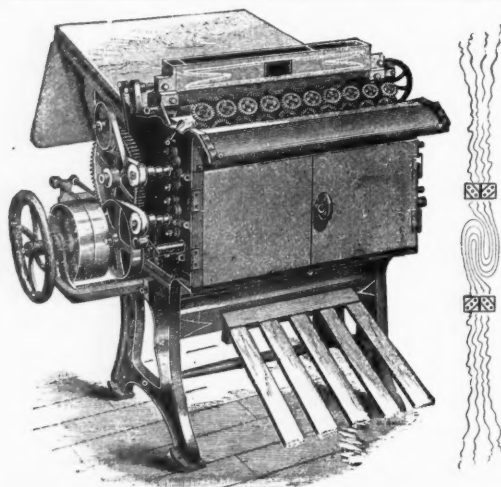
45 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO, ILL. 710 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.

But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,

60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



## THE EMMERICH

—♦— IMPROVED —♦—

## Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:

12 x 20, 14 x 25, 16 x 30, 25 x 40, 28 x 44, 34 x 50, 36 x 54

Write for Prices and Particulars.

**EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,**

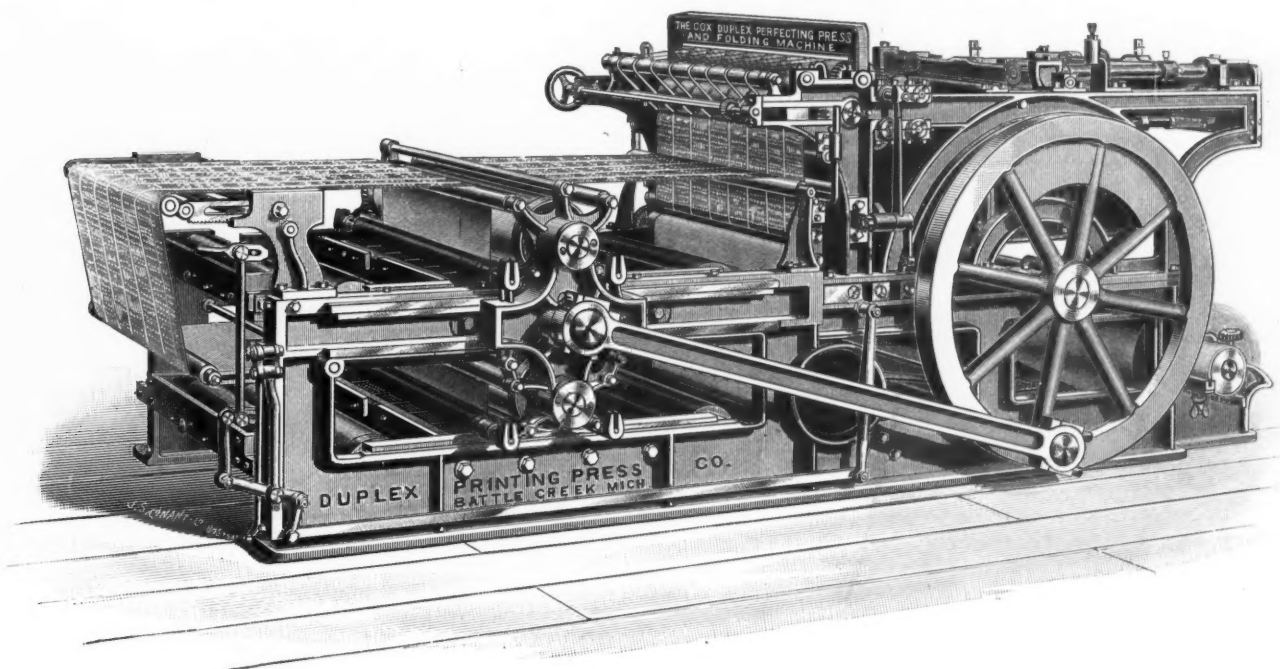
OVER 500 IN USE.

191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK

SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.

# THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald*, writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.:

Office of TOLEDO DAILY COMMERCIAL, TOLEDO, OHIO, June 24, 1891.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in fulfilling the contract recently made with you to build a flat-bed perfecting press and folding machine to produce the *Toledo Commercial* at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 copies per hour. I have carefully studied the machine, so far as the pressure of business permitted, while being erected and adjusted in our pressroom, and I this morning personally witnessed the production of a full edition of the *Commercial* at the rate of 3,600 per hour—which we may call the final test—and upon which the machine was accepted.

I take this means to acknowledge my satisfaction with the test, and hereby formally accept the machine under the contract. The money in full for the press has been deposited to your credit, and now awaits your order.

The experience obtained in this brief trial of your press justifies the hope that large savings will be made in the pressroom over the necessary expenses to be met in stereotyping and operating a stereotype press, such as we have heretofore been using.

Very truly yours,

P. C. BOYLE, Pres. Toledo Commercial Co.

This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

**THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.**

## ELM CITY FOLDING GALLEY BRACKET.



This is the only Folding Galley Bracket, and is indispensable in a Printing Office. It is specially designed for use on imposing stone frames, stand or cabinet fronts, or anywhere that a Galley Bracket is wanted for occasional use and then to be put aside and out of the way. The bracket is made in two pieces, the arm being attached to the screw plate by a steel pin running through both, permitting the arm to swing freely. It is kept closed by a steel spring which also holds it firmly against the stop when open to receive a galley. When folded, the Bracket extends but three-fourths of an inch beyond the surface to which it is attached.

The convenience of a Bracket always at hand and never in the way will readily be appreciated by every printer.

Price, per pair, Japanned, 60 cents.

## Elm City Single Measure News Stick.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

## WITH PISTOL GRIP HANDLE.

This Stick has no rival for news work. Being made solid to measure, there is no chance of its slipping to a wrong "set," and being light, well balanced and well shaped, it makes the easiest stick to hold yet offered.

The handle fits the palm of the hand, leaving the fingers comparatively free from the severe and cramping grip necessary on all other news sticks. Weight, six ounces.

Price, neatly Japanned, any depth or measure, \$1.00.

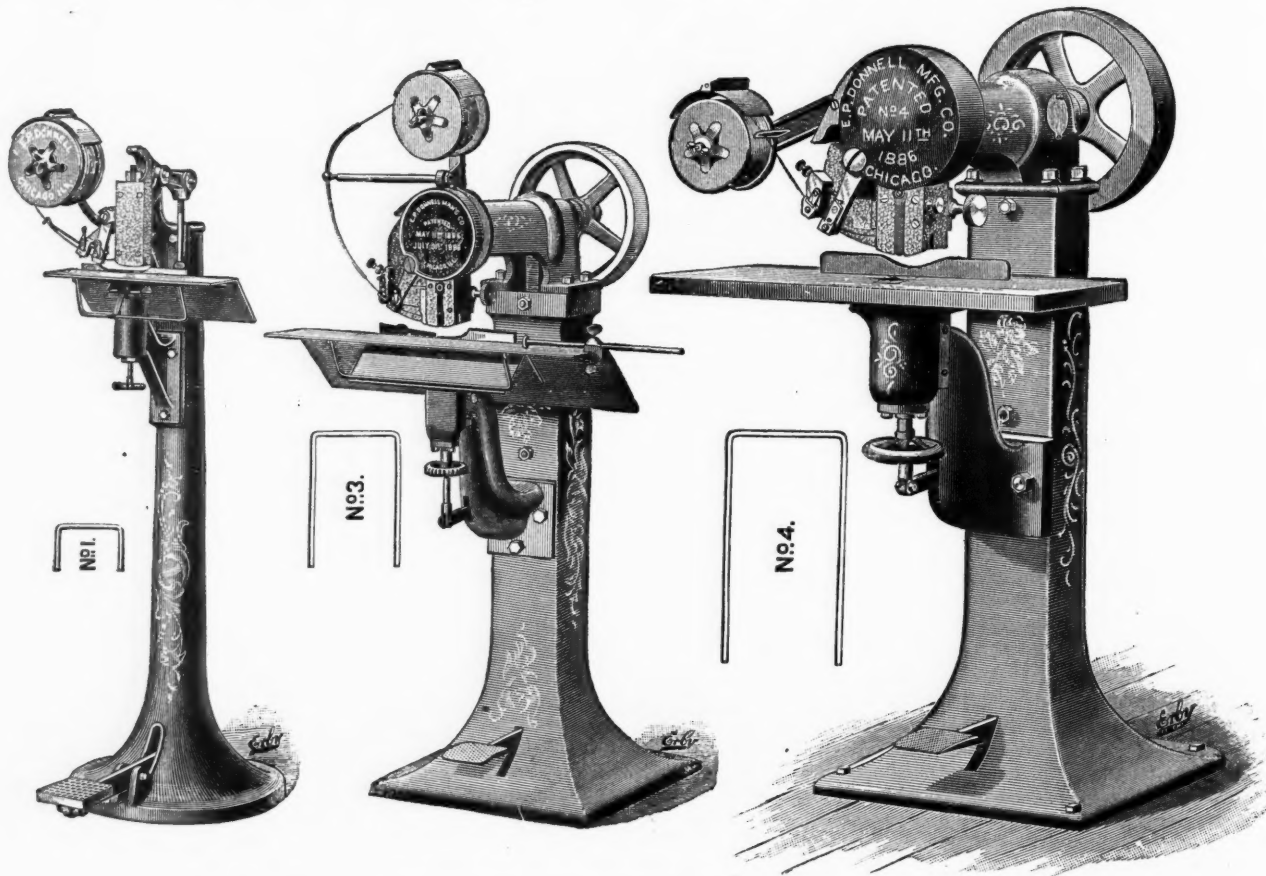
Price, neatly Nickeled, any depth or measure, \$1.25.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., - 393 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.

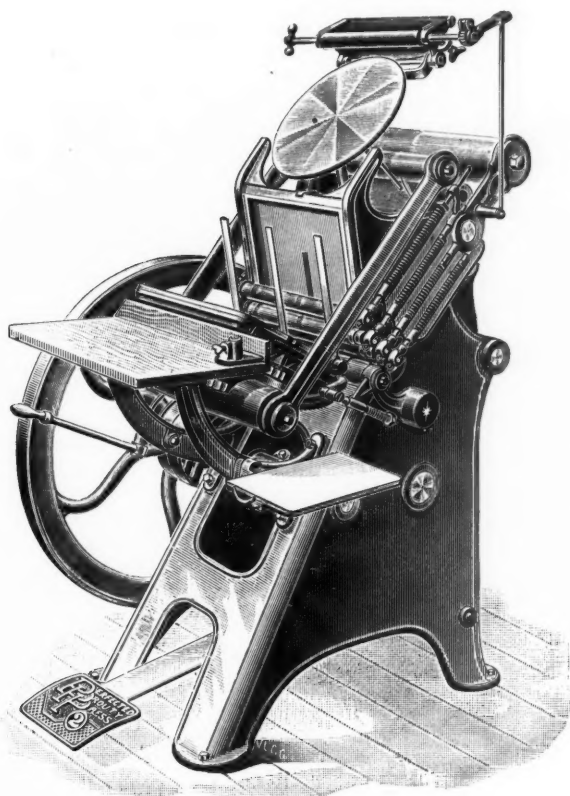


(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Price, \$125
No. 1.	Power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	150
No. 3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	600

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.  
CHICAGO, ILL.





**GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.**

620 Atlantic Ave., - - BOSTON, MASS.

## "THERE SEEMS TO BE

A great many first-class presses on the market, world-beaters, presses that discount everything else on the face of the earth. Some of the makers talk a great deal stronger than you do." So writes one concern who were, however, wise enough to know that broad claims do not constitute value, and so ordered a "Prouty" and made no mistake.

If you want a job press, send for our new descriptive pamphlet, and after looking it over, ask yourself the following questions:

How does the "Perfected Prouty" compare in weight, size for size, with other presses? (We give both net and shipping weights.)

The length and size of the bearings being greater than in other presses, does not this mean long life to the machine?

All the frame bearings subject to wear are bushed (lined), which means an indestructible frame. Is this the case with any other press?

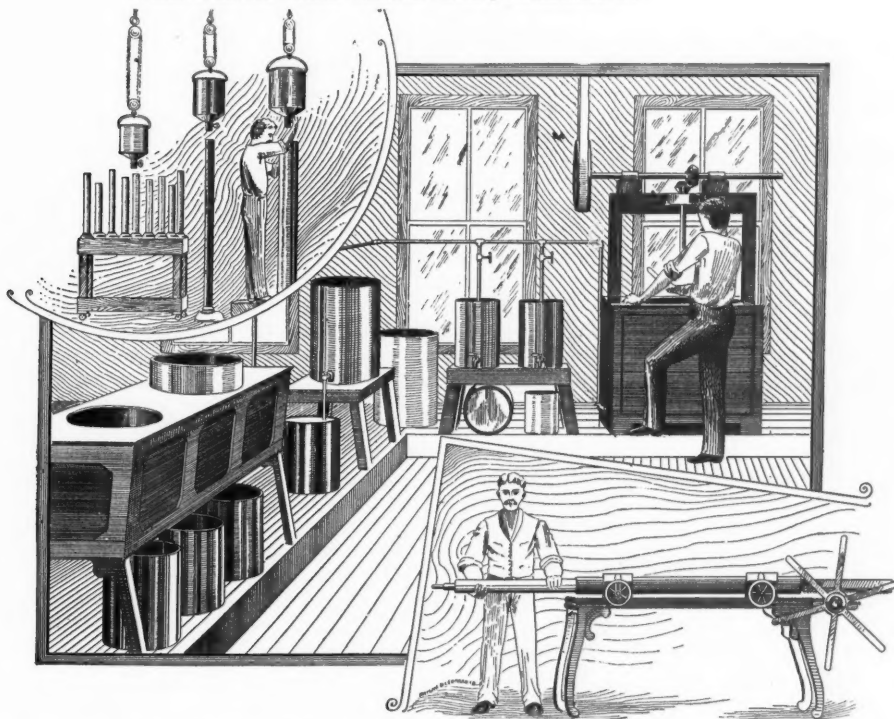
The "Perfected Prouty" has double gears and pinions, which prevents twisting strain and gives a direct application of power. Is this so with any other press?

The "Perfected Prouty" is free from cams, rubbing or sliding motions and powerful springs. Is there any other press of which this can be said?

You can't afford to put up your money on broad claims. Look into the FACTS, and when you have learned them you'll know where to get the greatest value for your investment.

## STEPHEN McNAMARA,

Van Buren and Clark Sts., CHICAGO.



MANUFACTURER OF

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

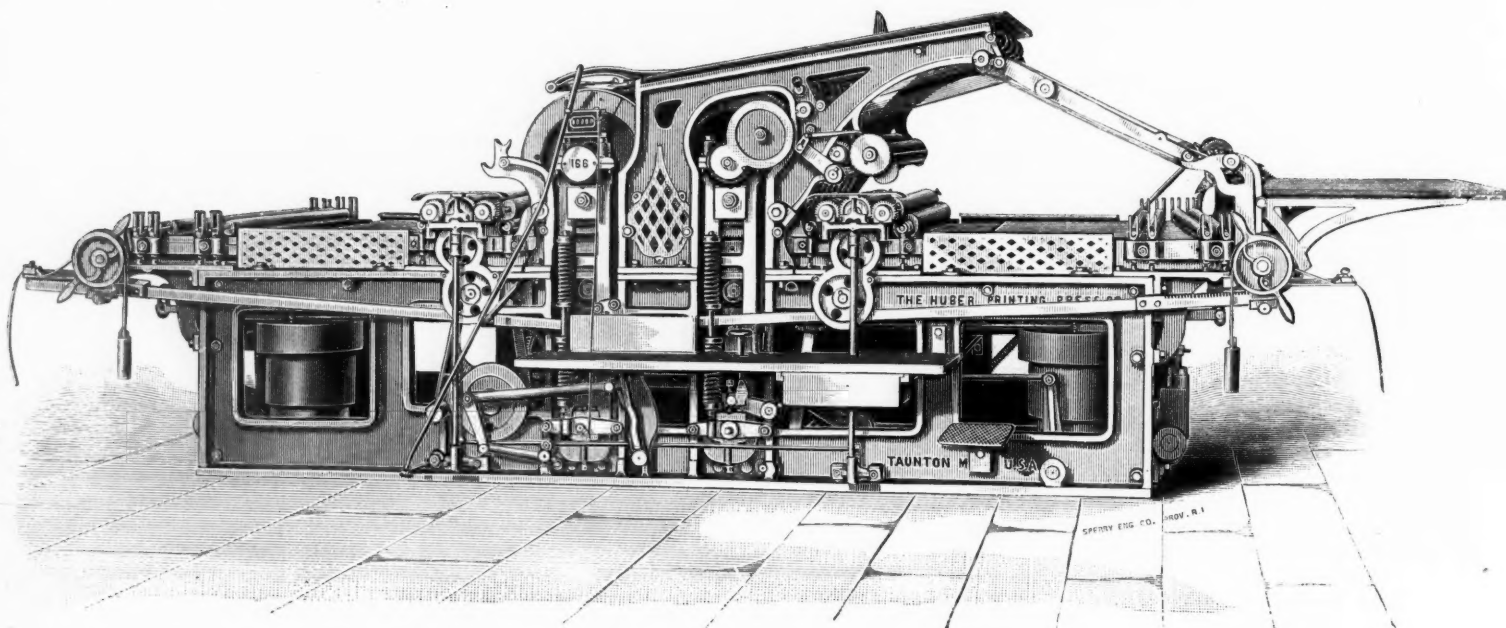
OUR ROLLERS ARE USED  
IN MANY OF  
THE LEADING HOUSES IN  
CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS  
OF THE COUNTRY AND  
PAY EXPRESS ONE  
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH  
WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

# THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



•• Double Rolling each Form • Six Tracks • Air Springs • Back Delivery. ••

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before. The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

➔ SIZES:—	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.	We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass. ➔
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	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200	

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We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

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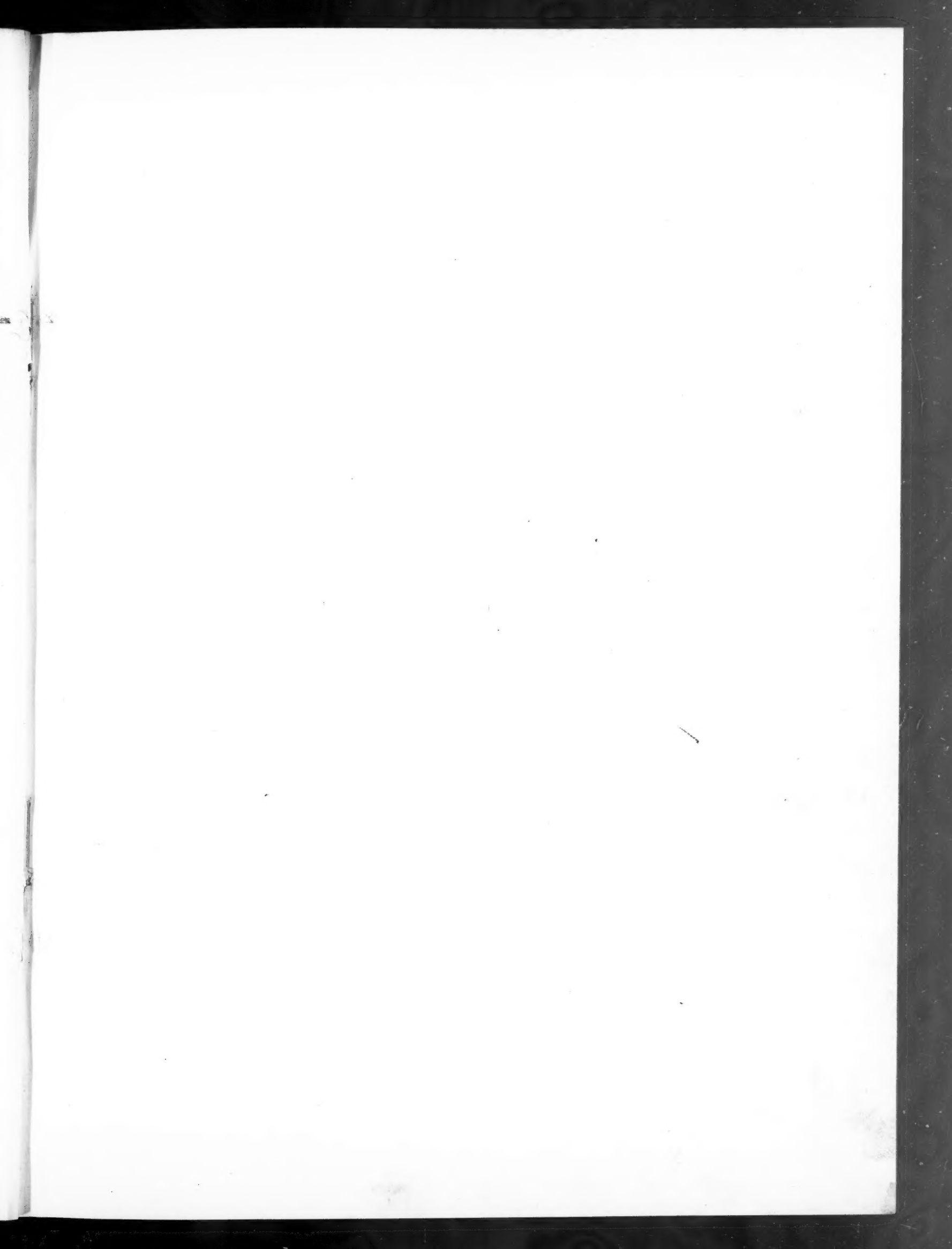
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Pen drawing by Will H. Bradley.

*James W. Scott*